VOL. V, NO. 46.] GREENSBORO, N. C., NOVEMBER 17, 1860. [WHOLE NO. 250

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Autumnal Thoughts.

BY * * * OF RALEIGH, N. C.

The music of the yellow leaf,
Which rustles as it falls,
Is sadly sweet, although some grief
Its minstrelsy recalls!

It makes me think of boyhood's days,
Those halcyon, by-gone years!
To which fond memory sweetly pays
Its homage and its tears!

In Autumn my dear mother died,
Ere I two years had known!
Then yellow leaves their requiems sighed,
And o'er her grave were strown!

And when I hear them rustling still,
As doubtless they did then,
Mournful thoughts my bosom fill,
And tears their solace lend.

Remembrance of my mother's smile,
The light of childhood's hours,
Lingered only for awhile,
Then faded like sweet flowers!

My mother's kind and gentle voice!
Sweet source of childhood's joy,
Did only for a time rejoice,
Her erring, wayward boy.

But, God, who "tempers" the cold wind,
"To the shorn" and timid lamb,
A friend indeed to me has been—
Unworthy, as I am.

He gave me a Grand-Mother, dear!
Loved is her memory still!
Who watched o'er me from year to year,
And a mother's place did fill.

O'er twenty years have passed away,
Since this dear mother died,
And still her humble charge to-day
Is floating on life's tide!

And he also will soon have known
Life's sad, Autumnal day;
His Summer months will soon have flown—
His Spring has passed away!

But joys likewise, for him who grieves
In by-gone days, are found!
With Autumn's "sear and yellow" leaves,
Sweet memories abound!

When weeping Autumn tear-drops shed,
Long, long! oh! long ago!
Because her beauty all had fled,
I did no sorrow know!

When I with friends, who now are dead,
On pleasures rounds did go,
How sweetly the wee hours fled,
While rambling to and fro!

With these dear friends, the livelong day,
'Neath Autumn's crimson bowers,
I passed the merry time in play,
Or culled the fading flowers!

Away, sad thoughts! dull spirits, cheer!
Sweet pleasures I have found,
In every season of the year—
Why is my soul cast down?

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

My Correspondence, and How it Resulted.

BY INA CLAYTON.

Our Irish Ellen was naturally a bright girl, and like the generality of her country folk, quick for a turn: but she had never learned to write; nor to read, nor spell, except words of one syllable, and it happened very unfortunate for her, as she had friends in Ireland, a mother especially from whom she wished to hear. As soon as I learned the wants of her case, I offered to write all the letters she might care to send. When she lived in Ireland, she spent most of her time in a gentleman's family, on whose estate her mother and brothers lived. The family was extremely wealthy, and lived in the greatest style and luxury imaginable. I will not attempt to describe the extravagances into which they plunged, as related by Ellen, lest the geonomical American might not credit the statement. But to return to Ellen. The first letter I wrote for her she requested me to state that she "was well, thank God, and hoped those lines would be after finding all the same way." I wrote it to suit Irish taste as far as I could, and the answer came in due time, and was laid before me for perusal. It was written intelligibly although in an old fashioned style, about as my grandfather used to write. The writer informed us that it was young Master Henry who penned the missive. A fine time for a little romance, thought I, if Master Henry and I have got all the writing to do; so in the next epistle I gave my name and address. By return of mail a letter came directly from Master Henry to my humble self, Ellen nor her mother were not concerned in the matter at all, indeed their names were not even mentioned. He wrote me a polite note and solicited a correspondence with me. I replied without delay and assured him it would be pleasing to me, and I was happy to comply with his suggestion.

We wrote frequently, not waiting for return from former letters, and our correspondence at length became a matter of great interest to us both. One year from the commencement of our correspondence he came to America.

I never shall forget how queerly I felt when Ellen came to my room with her eyes turned from their sockets, and her great vulgar arms raised in amazement as she announced to me the news of Master Henry's arrival. I had not thought he would come quite so soon, and I was thrown into ejaculations of surprise and confusion.

"What will he think of me?" thought I, "a little unsophisticated school girl," but I made my toilet with Ellen's assistance and started for the parlor; as I entered the room, he arose, and after frightening me nearly out of my senses with his lordly airs, he assured me he was sorry he came to America

"There is nothing here to engage my attention," he said, "and really I am disgusted, people live so plainly."

"Ah," I said, by way of relief, for truly I felt very uncomfortable, and wished from my heart the conceited old countryman would leave. But with Irish perseverance he continued his disagreeable comments and conversation for a number of hours, when we were called to tea; how plainly everything must have appeared to him then for a surety, since at home a suite of servants were in attendance, and the plate must have contrasted so strangely with ours, but he ate with a hearty relish and took his leave. Nothing was said about love or marriage, although in his letters he had so often hinted that it would be so delightful to take me home with him across the big waters. I did not ask him to call upon me again since I was too much rejoiced to have him leave me at the end of his first call. Truly only at a dim distance is there any such thing as romance.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Snatches from Biography.

NUMBER I.

CHATTERTON.

Thomas Chatterton, "the wonderful boy;" and the subject of this snatch, was the son of a school teacher of Bristol, and was born on the 20th of November, 1752. Whether he was subjected to any such unfortunate preliminaries, ere his debut into this mundane sphere, as were underwent, most unwillingly and without the power to resist, by Tristram Shandy, Gent, biography does not say. Unfortunately, his father died three months before his birth; and the care of his support and education necessarily devolved upon his mother. When he had arrived at the age of eight, he was placed at a charity school, in the place of his birth; while there, he displayed a great desire for reading, and a great passion for books.—And, before reaching the age of twelve, had perused many works—mainly works on history and divinity; also composed some verses, which were wonderful for his years, and foreshadowed the genius he partially displayed in a few years after. At the age of fourteen, he was bound apprentice to a scrivener of his native city; it was while a resident with this scrivener, that he stored his mind with a knowledge of English antiquities, and obsolete language, which enabled him, in after years, to palm upon the world his wonderful and curious fabrication, the Rowleian poetry. In the year 1768, on the opening of the new bridge at Bristol, he first attracted public attention. There appeared, during that year, in a Bristol Magazine, what purported to be a transcript of an ancient manuscript, entitled, "A Description of the Fryers first passing over the Old Bridge," taken from an Ancient manuscript. This was finally traced to Thomas Chatterton, who, when interrogated concerning the manuscript, stated that he had received that manuscript, together with various others, from his father; who had found them in an iron chest, in Redcliff church, near Bristol; and that these manuscripts had been written by one, Thomas Rowley, a catholic priest of the fifteenth century. This statement decived many persons of some literary attainment, in, and about Bristol. Chatterton being encouraged, thus far, by the successful deception, resolved to send specimens of the Rowleian poetry to Horace Walpole in London; which he did But Walpole, having shown the specimens to some of his literary friends of the metropolis, they pronounced them forgeries. Whereupon Walpole, very coolly, wrote back to Chatterton, and advised him to stick to his employment. Chatterton, in the interim, had sent many communications relating to English Antiquities to periodicals: becoming tired of his occupation as apprentice to a scrivener, procured his release, and proceeded to London; and arrived there in April 1770, being then in his seventeenth year. He seemed, upon his first arrival in London, to have been very successful—for receiving several important literary engagements from booksellers—he wrote home to his mother in high hopes. But very suddenly, from some inexplicable cause, all hope of honor and wealth seem to have vanished His situation became distressing and having no means of sustaining himself, and being in complete despair; he took poison and destroyed himself in his eighteenth year. What could have been the inducements he'd out to Chatterton to cause him to gull the public, with his Rawlein productions, will ever remain a mystery, most inexplicable. McPherson, the author of Ossian, made an attempt exactly similar and with as much success in gulling the public, as did Chatterton. "Resignation" so pathetically described by Chatterton, is one of his poetic effusions, when the dark hour of adversity came seems to have given way to despair.—We cannot close this slight Snatch, without giving that "Resignation," which he so beautifully described, and so illy practiced:

RESIGNATION.

O God, whose thunder shakes the sky,
Whose eye this atom globe surveys;
To thee, my only rock, I fly,
Thy mercy in thy justice praise.

The mystic mazes of thy will,
The shadows of celestial light,
Are past the power of human skill—
But what the Eternal acts is right.

O, teach me in the trying hour,
When anguish swells the dewey tear,
So still my sorrow, own thy power,
Thy goodness love, thy justice fear.

If in this bosom aught but thee,
Encroaching, sought a boundless sway,
Omniscience could the danger see,
And Mercy look the cause away.

Then why, my soul, dost thou complain?
Why drooping seek the dark recess?
Shake off the melancholy chain,
For God created all to bless.

But, ah! my breast is human still—
The rising sigh, the falling tear,
My languid vitals' feeble rill,
The sickness of my soul declare.

But yet, with fortitude resigned
I'll thank th' inflictor of the blow:
Forbid the sigh, compose my mind,
Nor let the gush of misery flow.

The gloomy mantle of the night,
Which on my sinking spirits steals,
Will vanish at the morning light,
Which God, my East, my Sun, reveals.

(From the Richmond Dispatch.)

Lamartine on America.

An unassuming American authoress, not at all vain of authorship, writes from Paris to the *Home Journal* an account of a visit she paid to Lamartine, in the conclusion of which the poet-statesman's opinion of America and Americans is given as follows:

"Would you not like to go to America and write a book of travels? It would bring you a fortune," I said, wishing to turn the subject.

"Go to America!" he replied, looking at me with astonishment. "No, I will never set my foot on American ground. The Americans know nothing but the 'almighty dollar.' They stuff their millionaires and starve their poets, because they have not the ability to understand their worth. You did well to come where you will be appreciated."

"I was appreciated in America," I replied.

"Appreciated!" he exclaimed. "There are not many people in that vast country who can understand a soul like yours."

"I love my country," I added.

"You love in vain," he replied, impatiently.

"I hope not," I rejoined.

"You hope in vain," he continued. "When I was able to live like a prince, when I was at the head of the State, and all the world was bowing to me, the Americans were at my feet; but when I was in need, and sent De Place to New York to get subscriptions to my works, whereby I might be enabled to pay my debts, they turned their backs on me. I was induced to send De Place to America at my own expense by the advice and flatteries of Americans, and he returned without one subscription. They are deceitful, false."

"You have many friends in America," I said.

"I thought so, mademoiselle, but I was mistaken. I thought your great American publisher, Monsieur Appleton, my friend, but I erred. He is rich, powerful, and could have aided my plans."

"I assure you, Monsieur Lamartine, that if Monsieur Appleton failed to carry out your wishes, it was not because he did not desire to do so. He is a high-minded and honorable gentleman, and feels an interest in genius beyond dollars and cents," I replied.

"*J'en doute*, the reed broke beneath me when I had most need of its support," he said sadly.

"If you would go to New York and give a course of lectures, you would make enough to pay your debts," I addded

"*Sans doute*, they would give their twenty-five *sous* to see me once, as they would give it to see a wild beast; then it would end. They would not come a second time. I'll not gratify their curiosity."

"You would like to meet our poets, I am sure," I continued.

"You have no poets! Soul cannot live and grow there; it starves!" he retorted.

"O, yes, we have poets," I went on. "We have Bryant, Halleck, Longfellow, Willis, Holmes, Morris, Sprague, etc."

"They might have been poets!—great ones, if they had had the proper nutriment. Come to see me every day; but don't bring an American gent'eman with you: I will not receive him if you do," he said, as I rose to leave.

"You are prejudiced, Monsieur Lamartine," I rejoined.

"*Pas du tout*," he replied, "the Americans hate me because I am poor, and I return the compliment most cordially."

"You are frank," I added, as I left him at the door.

The gist of the melancholy Lamartine's grievance is set forth in these brief words: "I sent Dr. Place to America, and he returned without one subscription." The Almighty Dollar, *beggar!*

When Lamartine became conspicuous, politically, in the Revolution of 1848, he excited great enthusiasm in America, both on account of his cause, and of the grace and spirit with which he bore himself under circumstances well calculated to test his sincerity and manhood. He had been admired before as a most elegant writer and scholar, but when he figured in the new character of a revolutionary hero, he took all hearts by storm. He was an aristocratic democrat, a classical and genteel Garibaldi, and quite as much the lion of the hour as our rough and ready friend of the red shirt is now. People thought then that the millenium of European regeneration had arrived, just as they think now, and with more reason. Lamartine was the morning star of the millenium. But he glittered only for a moment in the sky. He proved a meteor and not a star, flashing for a moment on the edge of a thunder cloud, and then vanishing in deeper darkness than it had illumined. Lamartine had raised a storm which he knew not how to guide, which carried him before it and landed him high and dry upon the shore. It was then that the world discovered that the manliness of his character was not equal to his physical courage; that, like many of his countrymen, he was a lion in a charge, but a child in a retreat; that he could not stand the surest test of a great soul—mi-fortune. He has been whining and howling like a disconsolate and famished hound ever since 1848 He has been levying loans and benevolences from his literary subjects, begging, borrowing and squandering vast sums in the most royal reckelessness, sending men to America to levy contributions, and even trying to pick a few coppers from the ragged pouches of the Haytien negroes on the ground that he was always a lover of their race. The regular sale of his splendid productions, without the aid of any unworthy appliances, would have made him immensely rich, and, in point of fact, he has derived several fortunes from his works; but they were thrown away by his prodigal hand as fast as made. And as fast as they were thrown away, he begged and borrowed with a hundred lazzaroni power, and never did lazzaroni abuse people who wouldn't give more roundly than Lamartine all who said him nay. This is below the standard of Garibaldi, who, when unfortunate, came to America and sold soap and candles to get an honest living.

We are free to confess that, in all probability, Lamartine would have been forgotten even if he had behaved with the utmost resignation, but he has continued to be remembered, and that is his misfortune. Why don't he go to work like Mr. Walter Scott, who worked himself to death to get out of debt, whilst the height of Lamartine's ambition is to incur obligations which he cannot pay! It is his begging and not his beggary which has brought him into contempt in America. He talks about American love for the almighty dollar. If it is so contemptible an object, why is he so frantic to obtain it, and in such a rage with everybody who don't "subscribe?" Because we don't "stand and deliver" at the summons of this literary highwayman, he is greatly disgusted with our davotion to filthy lucre!

A "Strange" Preacher.

His name was Strange. Many will think his conduct was strange also. He was a zealous preacher, and a sweet singer. Nothing gave him so much pleasure as to go about the country preaching and singing. A benevolent gentleman well off in worldly goods desiring to make him and his family comfortable in their declining years generously presented him a title-deed for three hundred and twenty acres of land. Strange accepted the donation with thankfulness, and went on his way, preaching and singing as he went. But after a few months he returned, and requested his generous friend to take the title deed. Surprised at the request the gentleman inquired—

"Is there a flaw in it?"

"Not the slightest."

"Is not the land good?"

"First rate"

"Isn't it healthy?"

"None more so."

"Why, then do you wish me to take it back? It will be a comfortable home for you when you grow old, and something for your wife and children if you should be taken away."

"Why, I'll tell you. Ever since, I've lost my enjoyment for singing. I can't sing my favorite hymn with a good conscience any longer."

"What is that?"

"This:"

"No foot of land do I possess,
Nor cottage in the wilderness,
A poor wayfaring man,
I dwell awhile in tents below,
Or gladly wander to and fro,
Till I my Canaan gain.

Yonder's my house and portion fair,
My treasures and my heart are there,
And my abiding home."

"There!" said Strange, "I'd rather sing that hymn than own America. I'll trust the Lord to take care of my wife and children."

He continued singing and preaching, and preaching and singing; and the Lord, said the lecturer, did take care of him and his children after him.—*Merry's Magazine.*

THOMAS MOORE.

He was a very well-dressed, bright, sparkling-looking little man. It is a disenchanting phrase to apply to a sentimental poet; but I must say, in his general appearance, there was something that very nearly approximated to what is now denominated as "jolly." He had a dark and most vivacious eye, hair of the same color, and in sufficient abundance, glossy, and nicely arranged; a broad, commanding forehead; a complexion fresh, clear and ruddy; small, but well-defined features; a mouth that seemed made alone for mirth and brimming smiles; an extraordinary play and expression of countenance, whose changeful variety yet ever betrayed the genius within; a quick, brisk, active gait; a merry, joyous laugh; and the generally diffused impress of a happy, easy, healthy man—one contented quite with the lot he had in life, and in perfect amity and peace with those about him. Such was the aspect Moore presented when I first saw him.—*From Traits of Character.*

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

The 31st anniversary of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, met in Goldsboro on Wednesday, October 31st. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Rev. James McDaniel, President, Rev. Prof. W. T. Brooks, Secretary.

The introductory sermon was delivered by Rev. Henry Petty, of Greenville. The Convention was ordinarily full, every part of the state was represented, much zeal and general good feelings prevailed.

A number of interesting reports were made; Mr. Wilson reported that he attended the meeting of the General Association of Virginia, at Staunton, Va.; that the meeting was very harmonious and efficient. Col. Allen followed in a few glowing remarks concerning that meeting.

The Recording Secretary then read the annual report of the Board of Managers, in which the Convention is congratulated on the blessings of divine Providence on the operations of the Board during the year past, and on members of the Board individually. There are ten colporteurs now actively engaged in the work of supplying books to the people and referred to the report of the General Superintendent, Rev. J. S Purifoy, for details.

The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Mr. Marable, has acted as General Agent, and has achieved a vast amount of good, the hope is expressed that the churches will so act as no longer to need the services of an agent.

The department of Ministerial Education is in flourishing circumstances: there are 13 young men now pursuing their studies under the auspices of the convention, 9 of them are at Wake Forest College, the other at the different High Schools in the State preparatory to Wake Forest College, viz: at Warsaw, Reynolsion Beulah Institute, &c.

In the department of State Missions, three ministers are sustained by the Board, viz: Rev. John Mitchell, at Greensboro; Rev. R. H. Griffith, at Charlotte; and Rev. —— Wilcox at Washington. From each mission interesting accounts were received. Itinerant missions are sustained by the different associations to which they report.

Nearly $5,000 have been reported as contributed in the State to Foreign Missions. Two missions have been appointed to Japan, one to Brazil.

Rev. B. F. Marable, Corresponding Secretary, made his annual report. He stated that there were about 600 churches in North Carolina, with 70,000 members, and cutting off the membership embraced in the Western Convention, and the number of colored members, and the amount of religious contributions did not exceed one-sixth of one per cent. The facts of the case were thoroughly examined, and a remedy suggested. Churches should be made to feel a deeper interest in the great objects of Christian charity. The Reverend Speaker repelled with terms of eloquent indignation, the charge of parsimony urged against Baptists of North Carolina. Not long since $50,000 were called for in aid of Wake Forest College; the amount was raised in eight months. Soon, again, $15,000 were assessed on us for the Southern Theological Seminary, at Greenville, S. C.; it was promptly contributed. The Bible Union called for $25,000, and it was readily raised. This, in addition to $20,000 in one Association for female education, $40,000 in another for the same object, and yet said the speaker in conclusion, we are in a retrograding condition.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE.

Rev. J. H. McNeil one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society, addressed the Bible Convention of South Carolina at its last meeting in his usual effective way. He was afterwards requested to furnish the facts and figures contained in the Address, for publication. These statements are appended to the printed proceedings of the Convention, which we have just received from the Press of the Sumter *Watchman* in pamphlet form. It may be interesting and profitable for our readers to run their eye over these facts and figures as they are here grouped together. They are sufficient to encourage the friends of Bible distribution to go forward, and they ought to induce those who are opposed, or indifferent to this work, to ground their opposition and to come and lend a helping hand in sowing the good seed in soil so ready to receive it. Read these figures and be convinced that the world is *not* growing worse, but is actually making progress in the right direction:

1 Taking the different counties in order according to the number of Bibles distributed, it is gratifying that mention is to be made, *first of our own beloved land.* Here, under the auspices of the American Bible Society, 753,773 Bibles and Testaments, in 34 different languages, including 271 volumes for the Blind were distributed the past year; not simply *printed* but put into circulation through the 4,000 5,000 auxiliary Societies and branch associations, which cover nearly our whole territory from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf. Total number distributed since the formation of the Society, 14,278,881.

2. GREAT BRITAIN.—The British and Foreign Bible Society reports the distribution in its home field of 585,998 volumes during the past year. To this should be added 107,604 volumes issued by the Hibernian Bible Society in Ireland. The whole issues of B. & F. B. S., at home and abroad during the year, is reported at 1,917,897 volumes; making a total, since the formation of the Society, of 37,527,828 copies.

3. GERMANY.—Through the Agencies of the Br, & For. B. S., the various Societies on the ground and missionaries, aided by the American Bible Society, a glorious work has been in progress here. More than 400,000 copies of the Scriptures were distributed the past year, chiefly through the British Agencies at Cologne, Frankfort, and Berlin, in whose service 52 colporteurs were employed. From Cologne 96,842 copies were distributed; from Frankfort, 95,651, of which only 517 copies were given, away, the rest being sold to ready purchasers; from Berlin, 156,826 copies were sent forth. These distributions have not been confined to the neighborhood of the several depots; but the 52 colproteurs employed have explored throughout a large number of provinces, Popish as well as Protestant, and the most gratifying results have followed their labors. What a work is indicated by these figures!

4. Next in order comes FRANCE, where under the auspices of the British Agency, at Paris, the French Protestant Bible Society, and the French and Foreign Bible Society, aided by funds from our own Society, during the past year, not less than 150,000 copies of the Scriptures were distributed by more than 100 Bible colporteurs. These men traverse the several departments of France, everywhere doing the work of Bible evangelists, removing prejudices, awakening inquiry, gathering companies of Bible readers and preparing the way for the establishment of evangelical Churches. In this blessed work we enjoy the protection of the French Government, which, while repressing aggressive *ecclesiastical* efforts on behalf of Protestantism among the Catholic population, *interposes no obstacle in the way of Bible distribution.* And mightily is the leaven of Divine Truth working in the hearts of the people, combating superstition and infidelity, and bringing on a true spiritual reformation.

5. Who will not be surprised to see INDIA named next, as the country in which, after those above mentioned, the greatest number of Bibles were distributed the past year? And yet it is true. There are five centres of Bible operation, Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay Madras, Jaffra in Ceylon, representing Eastern, Northern, Western, and Southern India; and from these depots more than 100,000 copies in the various dialects of the country, were circulated during the past year! The successful experiment of employing *native Christian Colporteurs* is a new and most interesting feature of the work. More than 10,000 copies were thus distributed in Southern India alone the past year. During the mutiny, the press, and all the stock in the depository at Agra, in Northern India, were utterly destroyed, and consequently there have been no books for distribution until recently. Everything has now been restored as formerly, however, and with anticipations of a large increase in the demand. Already the reception of 59,255 copies of the Gospels of Matthew, Luke, John, and the Acts, at Allahabad, ready for distribution has been reported.

6. SWEDEN.—The order we observe takes us back to Europe, to a land now the scene of great and absorbing religious revivals. One evidence, and also we may add, one cause of this revival in Sweden under God, is the fact that the past year witnessed the distribution among the people of not less than 100,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures. "All classes of the community have combined to effect a circulation in all the divisions of the country. Clergy, merchants, schoolmasters, peasants, have all assisted" in the work of colporteage. The incidents attending this work are many of them truly wonderful. But we pass on.

7. Next we might take either of the three countries, in each of which about the same number of copies were circulated the past year which are alike, the occasion of deep solicitude to the Christian and the philanthropist, viz: Italy, Turkey, and Russia. Let us take Italy Consider the religious not less than the political significance of the glorious struggle still progressing, and receive with a due sense of its importance, the statement that during the past year not less than 5,000 Bibles and Testaments were distributed there. At Turin, Leghorn, Milan, Genoa and even Florence, Bible depositories are employed in exploring the Whole country.

8. In TURKEY, the past year, the number of copies distributed in the 30 languages of its varied population may be set down at 50,000. The number of readers among the Turks is rapidly increasing, and daily scenes of great interest occur at the Bible depot in Constantinople, and wherever the Word of God is offered to the followers of the False Prophet. The testimony of the missionaries is explicit and unanimous to the growing desire of the people of every class to possess the Scriptures, and every effort is making to meet their wants.—New translations and revisions of old versions are in progress; while the numerous presses cannot supply the missionaries, colporteurs and various depositories throughout the land with copies as rapidly as they are called for.—Truly, the Word of the Lord in "glorified" in this land to the full extent to which it has had "free course."

9 In RUSSIA, while the way is not yet open for the circulation of the Bible in modern Russia, among the adherents of the Greek Church, the great body of the Emperor's subjects, no opposition by the authorities is made to distributions among all classes of the population outside the pale of that Church. Accordingly, during the past year, nearly 50,000 copies, in Finnish, German, Lettish, Esthonian Swedish, Polish, Slavonian, in lesser in almost all the languages of Europe and Western Asia" were distributed, chiefly from St. Petersburg and Odessa. Nor can the time be distant when the Government will permit the circulation of the Scriptures in Modern Russ, and thus a field be opened of the greatest extent and importance.

10. The great Empire of CHINA is next in order, its population having received during the year some 40,000 copies of portions of the Bible, chiefly New Testaments. Neither the progress of the rebellion, nor the hostile collision with the British Government seem to have operated against the work during the year, whatever may be their influence in future. At Shanghai, Canton, Ningpo, Hong Kong, Amoy and Fuh-Chow the missionaries are active and numbers of the native Christians are employed as colporteurs. Thousands of copies of the Scriptures have been carried far into the interior; and at Fuh-Chow, two missionaries distributed 1600 copies of the Old Testament, *in four days*, among the candidates for literary degrees.

Brief as these statements are, they have already consumed the space allotted. What remains must be given even more summarily. To return to Europe: in HOLLAND 23,000 copies were distributed the past year, 5 colporteurs being constantly employed; in SWITZERLAND, 20,000 copies; in NORWAY, 16,000 copies; BELGIUM, 10,000 copies.

Then there is AFRICA, around whose whole coast line are the stations of the "Men of the Book," translating, printing and distributing; while the great interior continental language, the Bechuana, has recently been enriched by a version of the whole Bible at the hands of the veteran missionary Moffat.

Much might also be said of the work the past year in Central and South AMERICA, where the way is opened for much more important hopeful labors than heretofore. In Mexico, New Grenada, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Bolivia, and Venezuela, we either have regular agents employed or corresponding missionaries and private individuals, through whose co-operation many copies of God's Word have reached the people. Our plans are formed for much more extensive operations in this part of the foreign field.

To the "island of the Sea" also even the most obscure, the blessed Book is finding its way; while in all the more important groups it has not only been translated, but freely and largely distributed. In the Sandwich group, for instance, a destitute family is not more easily found than in many parts of our own favorite land.

We have thus rapidly passed in review the work of the past year in the Home and Foreign Fields. We have seen that the Bible is now in the various versions of it, ready for universal distribution: the question is, *shall the good seed be sown?* We have seen that the soil is everywhere prepared to receive it, and the sowers are at their stations ready to cast it abroad; the question recurs, shall we put it in their hands for distribution? Let every one, who has realized in his own experience the unspeakable, temporal and spiritual blessing, that flows from the Word of God, answer the question to his own heart and conscience, and the result will not be doubtful. "Freely ye have received; freely give."—*One West Telescope.*

The Destiny of the Jews.

For several weeks the Jews have been almost constantly occupied in the observance of various solemnities. The Feast of Tabernacles, the Feast of Psalms, and the Feast of the Law, have followed each other in quick succession In a few weeks they will be called on to observe the Feast of the Dedication of the Temple and then a Feast commemorative of the Destruction of Jerusalem. What a world of emotions the celebration of these revered ceremonies must excite! How must the Jews mourn over the departed glories of a nation once so powerful and renowned, now weak and fallen! Is it after all very wonderful that men who can trace their lineage to such an origin, should cling with tenacious vigor to their rites and refuse to blend with others of the race? Is it strange that they wish to preserve pure in their veins the blood of Moses, of David, of Solomon, and the Prophets?

Jerusalem was taken by Titus on the 8th of September, A. D. 70. Ninety-seven thousand prisoners were captured during the siege, and eleven thousand died of starvation. The loss of the Jews in killed, wounded and missing, during the war, is computed in round numbers at 1,400,000. The Emperor Vespasain disposed of the Jewish lands for his own use, compelled the conquered people to pay into his treasury the usual tribute of the sanctuary, and cut off the branches of the House of Judah that he might forever deprive them of the hope of deliverance from a coming Messiah Broken-hearted, they left the land they loved so well, never since to return. They have wandered over Africa and settled on its Eastern and Northern coasts, have traveled far into Asia, with in the walls of China, have sought the frozen regions of Russia, the beautiful lands of Spain and Italy, and the wild mountains of Switzerland, have taken up their abode in Germany and Holland, in France, England, Sweden, Norway.—in fact, in every land under the sun,—everywhere abused and persecuted with a severity and malignity, that know no parallel in history. During the past century, however, one government after another has made concessions in their favor, and under this milder treatment they have rapidly increased in numbers and influence. Even Russia has acknowledged their importance as citizens, and 2,000,000 of them dwell within her empire. In Germany they are very numerous; the chief magistrate of Hamburg is a Jew. Poland is their stronghold; within its former limits 1,000,000 of them may be counted. Nearly half a million are in Morocco; 90,000 in Constantinople; 70,000 in Italy; 40,000 in England. The whole number on the globe is variously estimated at from 6,000,000 to 12,000,000; the probable number is 8,000,000. Of course no pretensions to accuracy can be made in such a computation: there are tribes said to be running wild in the interior of Africa.

A movement has been initiated at Paris, with the knowledge, and possibly at the instance of the Emperor Napoleon, for the purpose of organizing the whole people into associations, and establishing communication among them. They have long cherished the expectation of return to the Holy Land May some of them not think that their restoration draws near? The signs of the times encourage the hope. The Turkish Empire is falling in pieces, and the occupation of the ancient Canaan by an essentially trading people, when the Suez canal shall have been opened, will add to the commercial facilities and wealth of the world. It is said that Baron Rothschild is intimate with the Emperor, and, ambitious to distinguish himself in the service of his nation, keeps the project constantly before him.

We have been observing these movements for several years, and fancy the indications point to a gradual approximation of the time, when this dispersed and oppressed people will return to their native Canaan, like the Israelites from Egypt, laden with riches, as a tax levied from every land in which they have wandered. The wonderful preservation of the purity of the blood, and the freedom from any agriculture or other pursuit, which would tie them in affection or interest to any country, without any apparent cause, receives its only explanation in the anticipation of such a move when it will only be necessary to give a blast of the horn upon some of the hilltops of Canaan, and all the people, from every land whithersoever they are dispersed, will flock around the standard.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

A COMPENDIUM OF LAW.

NUMBER XXIII.

Estates in Severalty, Joint-Tenancy.

Estates considered with respect to the number and connexions of their owners, of any quantity or length of duration, and whether in actual possession or expectancy, may be held in severalty, joint-tenancy or in common.

One who holds in severalty, is sole tenant thereof, and holds in his own right alone.—This is the most common and usual way of holding an estate, and all estates are supposed to be of this kind, unless where they are expressly declared to be otherwise.

An estate in joint-tenancy is where lands or tenements are granted to two or more persons, to hold in fee simple, for life, for years or at will.

The creation of an estate in joint-tenancy depends on the wording of the deed or devise, by which the tenants claim title: for this estate can only arise by purchase or grant, and this by the act of the parties, and never by the mere act of law.

If an estate be given to several persons without any explanation, as an estate to A. and B. and their heirs, this makes them immediately, joint tenants in fee of the estate. For the law interprets the grant so as to make all parts of it take effect; which can only be done by creating an equal estate in them both. Joint-tenants must have unity of interest, of title, time and possession. One cannot be tenant in fee and the other for life; but if land be granted to A. and B. for their lives and to the heirs of A.—here A. and B. are joint-tenants of the freehold for their respective lives and A. has the remainder of the fee in severalty. The act creative, must be one and the same, causing unity of title. Their estates must be vested at one and the same period. They are seized *per my et per tout*, by the half or moiety, and by all; that is, they, each of them have the entire possession, as well of every parcel as of the whole. They have not, one of them a seizin of one half, and the other, of the other half; neither can one be exclusively seized of one acre, and his companion of another; but each has an individual half of the whole, and not the whole of an undivided half.

Therefore if an estate in fee be given to a man and his wife, they are neither properly, joint tenants, nor tenants in common; for husband and wife being considered as one person in law, they cannot take the estate by moieties, but both are seized of the entirety; the consequense of which is, that neither the husband nor the wife can dispose of any part without the assent of the other, but the whole must remain to the survivor. And if a grant is made of a joint estate to husband and wife and a third person, the husband and wife shall have one moiety, and the third person shall have the other: so likewise if there be six or any other number, the husband and wife will take only one part. Upon these unities, depend many other consequences and incidents to the joint-tenant's estate.

If two joint-tenants make a verbal lease of their land, reserving rent to be paid to one of them, it shall enure to both in respect of the joint reversion. If, one lease the whole estate, the lease is only good for his part; and the same, if one make a feoffment of the whole.—If their lessee surrenders his lease to one of them, it shall go to both, because of the privity or relation of their estate. Livery of seizin to one shall enure to both and the entry or re-entry of one is as effectual in law, as if it were the act of both. In all actions relating to their joint estate, one joint tenant sue or be sued without joining the other. But in Rev. Code Ch 31. Sec. 84., it is enacted—"In all cases of joint obligations or assumptions of co-partners in trade or others, suits may be brought and prosecuted on the same against all or any number of the persons making such obligations, assumptions or agreements;" and Sect. 85. "In case of the death of one or more joint obligor or obligors, the joint debt or contract shall survive against the Executors and administrators of the deceased obligor or obligors, as well as against the survivor or survivors, and when all the obligors shall die, the debt or contract shall survive against the Executors and administrators of all the joint obligors." Sect. 86. "In such cases, such process and judgement may be awarded against him or them as if he or they had been sued severally, and judgement may be awarded and entered up, against the survivors as is usual in other cases."

One joint tenant cannot have an action against another for trespass, in respect of his land; for each has an equal right to enter on any part of it. But one joint tenant is not capable by himself, to do any act, which may tend to defeat or injure the estate of the other; and, if any waste be done, which tends to the destruction of the inheritance, one joint-tenant may have an action of waste against the other, by construction of the statute of Westminster 2. Ch. Sec. 22. Where a joint-tenant or a tenant in common commits waste, an action shall lie against him at the instance of his co-tenant. Rev. Code, Ch. 116, Sec. 4. At common law no action of account lay for one joint tenant against another, unless he had constituted him his bailiff or reciever, and 4. Anne, gave them actions of account against each other, for receiving more than their due share of the profits of the tenements held jointly. This action is now seldom brought, but the practice is to apply to the Court of equity to compel an account. At common law, one grand incident of joint-estates, was the doctrine of survivorship; by which, when two or more persons are seized of a joint estate of inheritance, for their own lives or *par outre vie*—for the life of another, or are jointly possessed of any chattel interest, the entire tenancy upon the decease of any of them remains to the survivors, and at length to the last survivor; and he shall be entitled to the whole estate, whatever it be, whether an inheritance or a less estate. But the learning displayed on this subject, by the common law writers, will be omitted here, for that our Rev. Code Ch. 43. Sect. 2. has enacted, that "in all estates real or personal, held in joint-tenancy, the part or share of any tenant dying shall not descend or go to the surviving tenant but shall descend or be vested in the heirs, executors or administrators, or assigns respectively of the tenant so dying, in the same manner as estates held by tenancy in common.—Provided always, that estates held in joint-tenancy for the purpose of carrying on and promoting trade and commerce or any useful work or manufacture, established and pursued with a view of profit to the parties therein concerned, shall be vested in the surviving partner, in order to enable him to settle and adjust the partnership business, or pay off the debts which may have been contracted in pursuit of the said joint business; but as soon as the same shall be effected, the survivor shall account with and pay and deliver to the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns respectively of such deceased partner, all such part, share and sums of money as he may be entitled to by virtue of the original agreements, if any, or according to his share or part in the joint concern, in the same manner as partnership stock is usually settled between joint merchants and the representatives of their deceased partners."

An estate in joint-tenancy may be severed and destroyed by destroying either or any or all of the constituent unities of time, title, interest or possession. By common law all the joint tenants might agree to make partition, but one of them could not compel the other so to do: for this being an estate originally created by the act and agreement of the parties, the law would not permit any one or more of them to destroy the united possession without a similar universal consent. A court of Equity is the jurisdiction generally resorted to in order to obtain a partition between joint-tenants.

If one of three or more joint-tenants aliens his share, the two remaining tenants still hold their parts by joint tenancy, and the part aliened is held by the alienee and the other tenants, in common.

The estate held in coparcenary, does not exist in this state and therefore will not be treated.

Tenancies in common will be reserved for the next. G.

WASHINGTON THE INVENTOR OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Washington seems to have been the inventor of the thirteen stripes, signifying the union of thirteen colonies. This flag was raised in January, 1776, and was confirmed by congress in 1777, with the addition of thirteen stars on a blue field. On the Fourth of April, 1813, it was enacted by Congress that the United States flag should consist of thirteen stripes, alternately white and red, with twenty stars, white on blue field, and that one star should be added for every new State, the addition to be made on the Fourth of July following the admission of each State.

NEXT COMMENCEMENT.

The Rev. John A. Broadus, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, located in Greenville, S. C., has promised to deliver the Baccalaureate Sermon before the graduating class of the University of N. C., at the next commencement, in June, 1861.—*Plaindealer.*

Times' Correspondence.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 10th, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—Presuming that, an occasional letter, from the capital of the State, might not be entirely uninteresting to *some* of your numerous readers at least, I propose to indulge myself in the pleasing task of occasionally letting them hear from our quiet, oak and elm-land home. And in this, the first of the series of letters which I propose to write, I beg you and your readers to bear with me, if you should find them deficient in that amount and variety of local news and interest, which characterized the correspondence of many other places. Occupying an inland position and being far removed from the rumbling noise of manufactories and the din and bustle of busy wholesale trade, our City is necessarily quiet and barren of many of those incidents which afford interesting material for the letter writer. But while candidly confessing the disadvantages under which we labor in the above respects, let me not be understood as intimating that Raleigh is otherwise dull and spiritless or that it is an unpleasant place of residence. On the contrary, in point of beauty and healthfulness of location, the peaceable and industrial habits and the refinement, intelligence and morality of its citizens generally, it is certainly equal to, if not unsurpassed by any place in or without the State. To the man of wealth or pleasure, to the professional man, to the merchant and to the mechanic and general laborer, who, are content with moderate gains and who do not wish to amass fortunes in a day or a year, Raleigh is very desirable and possesses many sources of contentment and refined pleasures. It is true that the different castes and distinctions of society exist here as indeed they do in all cities and as they do more especially, perhaps, in all capitals. But a moment's reflection will convince any intellegent and unprejudiced mind that, these things are naturally incidental to human society. And those who would overrule and override these laws of society, must first have upturned and overruled the laws of nature. The law of caste, is a law of nature. I am no advocate of or apologist for, that pitiable and contemptible presumption, which, regardless of all claims, vainly exalteth itself and imperiously demands implicit and unconditional recognition. But in all ages of the world, we find that, the rich man whether he has become so through his own industry and management or inherited his wealth from others, has had at least more artificial respect and deference paid him than was paid to those who though they may have been equally meritorious, were nevertheless poor. I say that, nine tenths of the human race, are and ever have been, naturally inclined to pay homage to wealth. So likewise of those who occupy or whose ancestors have occupied posts of honor and distinction. Mankind naturally pay marked homage and deference to them. And though knowledge is said to be power and notwithstanding it has been directly instrumental in the accomplishment of most of the grandest and mightiest results which are recorded in the history of the world, yet it is a lamentable fact, that mankind have not been comparatively deferential to the wealth, distinction and aristocracy of mind. Hence, if you would break down these distinctions of society, you must destroy the power of riches, dispel the charms of post and honor, equalize the standard of intellect and give new impulses to human nature. But I am pursuing this train of thought into a lengthy digression. A few more remarks in regard to these distinctions as they exist in the "City of Oaks" and I shall have done with this subject. I am aware that Raleigh has been unjustly assailed and abused for the manner in which many of its citizens, have adhered to these distinctions. I am no link in the golden chain of aristocracy nor a member of the popular so-called "uppertendom;" but, am on the contrary, an humble and unpretending citizen, who wishes to speak the truth in regard to this matter, which has subjected our City to a great deal of unmerited censure. My honest opinion, based upon my observation and reflection upon the matters, is, first, that there is a great deal of humbuggery in this hue and cry about the aristocracy of Raleigh. Secondly, that many of those who are raising this hue and cry, would make the most intolerable aristocrates themselves, had they the power of metamorphosing themselves, by any means, into this precious commodity. Thirdly, that this hue and cry is not confined solely to the second class, who are trying to get into the first or "upper crust" nor to the third class, who, are straining every nerve to get into the second or what is commonly termed the "Cod-fish Aristocracy;" nor yet is it confined to the fourth class who are endeavoring to get into the third. But fourthly and lastly my observation is, that the exclusiveness of the first class versus the second, is no more inveterate than that of the second versus the third and so on through all the intermediate grades. Hence I conclude that Raleigh, after all, is not more aristocratic than most other towns and cities, in which doubtless a similar aristocracy and its similar *modus operandi* prevails.

Lincoln's election and its probable consequences are the all absorbing topics of conversation here. What the result of this most unfortunate and lamentable event, is to be, the future alone can determine. There is some diversity of opinion here, as to the proper policy for the South to pursue. I think the South ought to be united in whatever course it chooses to adopt; and I do not think any one or number of States, ought to think of withdrawing from the Union without first having had a full conference with all the other Southern States. Such precipitate action on the part of one or any number of States, might be productive of civil war, even were a majority of the other states opposed to disunion; for under the present high state of feeling, excitement and indignation throughout the South, hundreds of volunteers would doubtless pour in to the rescue of the seceding States, should Federal coercion be attempted. In view of the certainty of at least South Carolina's seceding, I thing a convention, of some form of all the Southern States should be immediately held. And that, the understanding of this convention should be that there should be entire unanimity in whatever policy they determined to adopt. I am satisfied that, it is best for the South to remain in the Union, arm and equip itself for any emergency and unanimously determined to refrain from commercial intercourse with the North, as long as any State opposes the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law according to the provisions of the constitution; and as long as the North continues to interfere with our domestic institutions. I am fully persuaded that this would be the best and most effective policy which the South could possibly adopt. Let our merchants buy their goods from Southern cities and let those cities import their goods instead of buying them from the North. Let us remain in the Union, fight in the Union if needs be and by non-intercourse make the North feel the consequences of her unprovoked aggressions, insults and unwarrantable interference with our domestic institutions. Let this convention be held and let unanimity in whatever course it is thought best to adopt, be the rule and watchword of the convention. If we go out let us all go together, stand shoulder to shoulder together, protect and defend ourselves as best we may unitedly and together. If on the contrary we remain in, let us all remain in together and unitedly pursue our retaliative system of defence in good faith and as best we may together. Faithfully looking to Divine Providence for the success of our plans and firmly relying upon the honesty and purity of our cause, we will triumphantly succeed in extorting justice from our enemies. What say the press of the country to this plan? Let it speak out and as speedily as possible for there is no time to be lost. I have already, perhaps, far transcended the proper limits of a letter of this kind and will consequently now conclude.

Yours, Very Truly, * * *

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 8th.—The Constitution newspaper (government organ) retracts an article favoring disunion. President Buchanan has prepared a proclamation, which he will issue whenever any violation or resistance to Federal Laws occurs. Lincoln has decided to issue a conservative declaration of his policy intended to appease the wrath of the South.—There is still much excitement here.

The President has determined not to fill the vacancies occasioned by the risignation of the Federal office holders in South Carolina for the present. Future events will direct his course in that respect. His position in reference to other Southern States will be the same.

GOOD PRICE FOR COTTON.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 1st inst, says;—"One of the best cotton sale of the season was effected yesterday, by the house of Pickett, Wormerly & Co. The quantity sold was eighty bales, half the crop of Mrs. Jas. K. polk, of Nashville, and brought 13½ cents round.—Messrs. Harris & Hunt were the purchasers

THE DEFEAT OE BURLINGAME

The Boston *Post*, in announcing the defeat of Anson Burlingame, the Republican candidate for Congress in the 5th or Boston district of Massachusetts, and the election of Wm. Appleton, the Union candidate, by about two hundred majority, says:

This is a great triumph, and national men over the whole country will hail it as such. Hardly any congressional triumph could have given more satisfaction. It is a victory won in the right place; in the right way by a union of the national element, and has about it characteristics that place it above ordinary party successes, and make it a victory for the country. It is an event every way worthy of the Faneuil Hall district, and will be hailed as a sign of the change of public opinion that is going on here in Massachusetts. It will be the best speech for the Union that Boston has made for years. It is a pledge that, unpromising as the result of the State election was yesterday, the same element that achieved this great triumph will assurely redeem the State from the party which now rules and disgraces it.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, Nov. 19.—Mexican advices to the 15th have been received.

Gen. Marquese, with 5,000 men, (Church party) has occupied Queretaro.

The Liberals had seized $100,000 of the plate of the Church party.

HON. EDMUND RUFFIN IN S. C.

A telegraphic despatch from Columbia, S. C., dated Tuesday night, says:

Mr. Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, was serenaded this evening, and addressed a large crowd in front of the Congaree House. He said the question now before the country he had studied for years. It had been the one great idea of his life. The defence of the South, he verily believed, was only to be secured through the lead of South Carolina. As old as he was, he had come here to join them in that lead. He wished Virginia was as ready as South Carolina, but unfortunately she was not; but circumstances being different, it was perhaps better that Virginia and all other border States remain quiescent for a time, to serve as a guard against the North. The first drop of blood spilled upon the soil of South Carolina, would bring Virginia and every Southern State with them. By remaining in the Union for a time, she would not only prevent coercive legislation in Congress, but any attempt for our subjugation. No argument in favor of resistance was wanted now. As soon as he had performed his duty in Virginia as a citizen, he came as fast as steam could bring him to South Carolina. He was satisfied if anything was to be done, it was to be done here. He had no doubt it would be done, and the sooner the better. Every day delayed was a day lost to the cause. They should courage and sustain their friends, and they would frighten their enemies.

There was no fear of Carolina remaining alone. She would soon be followed by other States. Virginia and half a dozen more were just as good and strong, and able to repel the enemy, as if they had the whole of the slave-holding States to act with them. Even if Carolina remained alone—not that he thought it probable, but supposing so—it was his conviction that she would be able to defend herself against any power brought against her. Multitudes spoke and said the issue was one of courage and honor, or of cowardice, desertion and degradation.

A PHILOSOPHER.

The Petersburg Express, in the course of its commments on the election of Lincoln, says,—"There is no use in crying over spilt milk, nor in smashing a whole basket of eggs because the contents of a rotten one have been pitched into it."

"There is not an evil under the sun so bad that it can not be made worse in its conquences by giving way to fury or phrenzy under its maddening influences."

THE NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

There are at present 411 journals published in England, 22 in Wales, 121 in Scotland, 123 in Ireland, and 11 in the Channel Islands.—There are thus in the whole United Kingdom 698: while in the State of New York alone there were, in 1858, 613. Pennsylvania had 418; Ohio, 393 Massachusetts, 225; Illinois, 221; Virginia, 138; Missouri, 163; and the remaining States and Territories, 1,643. In the whole United States there were 3,754, or nearly six times as many as in Great Britain.

"MURDER WILL OUT."

The citizens of Hernando county, Fla., as has been stated, on the 27th ult. hung Pamp a slave belonging to the estate of Albert Clarke, for the murder of his master. The negro confessed that he was promised two hundred dollars by Jas. Boyd (a stepson of the deceased) and Mrs. Clarke (deceased's wife) $200 respectively—as a compensation for taking the life of his master, and that he committed the murder accordingly. The Tampa Peninsular says Boyd and Mrs. Clarke are now in charge of the people, closely guarded.

EXPLOSION OF ROCKETS.

A wagon which contained rockets, &c., for a torchlight procession at Louisville on Friday night, was explored by the accidental falling of a roman candle, killing one man and dreadfully wounding another.

In the Province of Kiew, in Southern Russia, a poisonous fly has made its appearance, by the sting of which 400 persons have already perished. This insect comes from Asia. Once before, some 60 or 70 years ago, it was seen in the same region, when it also made numerous victims.

REV. DR. DEEMS.

The numerous friends of the Rev. Dr. Deems, in this region—and their name is legion—will be most happy to learn that he arrived safely, at Wilson, yesterday evening, after an absence of several months, on an extensive European tour. We have only time to notice the fact, welcome him to the bosom of his family and friends and offer them our warmest congratulations on the auspicious event. *A thousand times, welcome, Doctor!—Goldsboro'* (*N. C.*) *Rough Notes.*

AMERICAN AFFAIRS AT PERU.

The steamship Nothern Light which sailed from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at New York Friday morning, with $1,341,939 in gold.

The ultimatum (says the correspondent of the Panama Star) of the Cabinet at Washington has been at last presented, and on Saturday evening, the Peruvian Government answered it, refusing to settle the following claims: The Lizzie Thompson, Georgiana and Sartoria claim. This last claim is one which no sensible person ever thought that the United States Government would even listen to, much less try and urge its payment; there can be but one term applied to it, and that is "infamous."

The Peruvian Government have in its possession proofs against this claim of a most damning character, with some curious facts as to show how such claims are made, but they are urged, and then the division of spoil. The refusal to settle upon the terms demanded by the U. States, necessarily compels Mr. Clay to demand his passports, haul down his flag and go home.

FIRE IN KINGSTON.

The dwelling house, store house, smoke house kitchen, &c., of Moses Patterson, was consumed by fire on Monday night the 4th inst. Loss said to be about $8,000; and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The property we understand was partly insured.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

SMALL POX.

We stated last week that Mr. I. A. Paschall was ill with the small pox at his father's residence some fifteen or twenty miles from Oxford. We learn that Mr. Paschall is rapidly improving and has nearly recovered from the attack. No other cases have occurred in the neighborhood. As some eighteen days elapsed since Mr. Paschall was taken sick, there need be no apprehensions that the contagion will spread. Mr. Samuel J. Parham, of Henderson, who has also been confined with the small pox in Petersburg, Va., is now convalescent. He was attacked about the same time with Mr. Paschall.

We regret to learn that unnecessary excitement has been produced in some portions of the country by false reports concerning the prevalance of the Small Pox in this place.—These reports must have been put in circulation by malicious persons to injure the interests of the town.—*Oxford Leisure Hour.*

GREAT YIELD OF CORN.

We have before us, says the Wilmington (N. C.) Daily *Journal*, the certificate of Mr. A. J. WILLIAMS, County Surveyor, stating that he had surveyed and staked off one acre of land for E. D. HALL, Esq., on his plantation, in Holly Shelter District, New Hanover county, and also the certificate of Messrs. R. T. WILLIAMS and J. P. BANNERMAN, stating that they had measured the corn gathered off the above acre, and that it yielded *one hundred and twenty two bushels and three pecks, fair measure.*

SHINGLE MACHINE.

Those who took an interest in machinery at the Goldsboro' Fair, will probably remember a recently patented machine for making shingles.

This machine is worked by three men, one white man and two negroes, with great ease, and splits, shaves and trims six thousand shingles per day, from good clear pine or cypress, and the shingles can be offered in the market at two dollars per thousand.—*Wilson Ledger.*

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent the literary Societies of Emory and Henry College at the oratorical contest which takes place next January: J. L. Buxton of Georgia, D. L. Love, of North Carolina, A. H. A. Williams, of North Carolina, and Tobias Smith, of Illinois, on the part of the Hermesian Society: and Jas. P. Brownlow, of Tenn., Joseph S. Harden, of Tenn., A. F. St. John of Va., and Samuel Hunt, of Va, on the part of the Calliopean Society.

GREAT FIELD OF CORN.

A friend at South Creek writes us, on the 1st inst., that on Monday, the 29th ult., Messrs. C. Tripp and B. Bonner, in the presence of Messrs. John M. Weston and J. Hudnell, proceeded to lay off ½ of an acre of the land which they had in corn, gathered and then shelled and measured it. The result was equal to 101 bushels per acre, being nearly 27 barrels. We are not informed whether the land was manured or not. Any way it beats any corn land we have heard of in these parts.—*Wash. Dispatch.*

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—A fire in Anderson district has destroyed the Williamston Springs Hotel, which with the furniture was valued at $60,000, B. F. Marsden's store and goods to the amount of $40,000 were consumed. Loss $12,000, insured in nothern offices.

A "STRANGE" EDITOR.

The Editor of the *N. C. Whig*, in returning thanks for a present of North Carolina Mackerel, says that he "never eats any of the finny tribe." What a man he is! Though an Editor he is certainly not "fishy."

BRECKINRIDGE COMING SOUTH.

Augusta, Nov. 12.—The *Cincinnati Commercial* of this morning states that Vice President Breckinridge has determined to make a trip through the Cotton States and address his fellow citizens, urging them to abide by the Union.

FRECKS AND READER'S FOUNDRY.

Messrs. Frecks & Reader have not suspended any portion of their business in consequence of the late fire. They are energetic young men and are going ahead.—*Salisbury Banner.*

A NEW METHOD OF DISSECTION.

The great desideratum in anatomy is to obtain an exact diac of the real position of the internal organs. This, however, is far from being the case with the dissections by the common method, since every section made on the body, rendered flabby and unelastic by death, produces a corresponding deformation, the soft parts contract, and nothing but an approximate idea can be formed of the relative position of the exposed parts before the operation. In order to obviate this inconvenience, Dr. Pirogoff, an eminent Russian surgeon, has had the ingenious idea of subjecting the body, before dissection, to a cold of eight degrees centigrade (16 deg. Fahr.) for a space of three days. By this means the body acquires a hardness like that of wood, its organs retaining at the same time their relative sizes, since the moisture they contain increases by congelation, and thus counteracts the contractions, which the solids would otherwise undergo. The body in this state is subjected to the circular saw, which will cut off slices of the thickness of a one franc piece with the greatest nicety, either longitudinally, transversely, or along the axis of the member. By this means Dr. Pirogoff has been enabled to publish an anatomical atlas of every part of the human body, seen under three different aspects.

In order to copy out a section obtained in the manner described, Dr. Pirogoff passes lightly over the frozen slice with a warm sponge: the surface is thus thawed for an instant, but a transparent film of ice is immediately afterwards formed over it. A pane of glass with lines drawn upon, crossing each other at right angles, so as to form so many square, is then laid on the icy film, and the surface copied out upon paper also divided into squares like the glass. By this means the greatest precision is attained. The principle of refrigeration has been carried still further by the ingenious inventor, who, by exposing a body to a cold of 18 deg. centigrade, (4 deg. Fahr.) reduces it to the consistency of stone, and then operates upon it like a sculptor, with a chisel and mallet, laying all the viscera open without in the slightest degree disfiguring them. It is thus that he has been enabled to ascertain that the cavities of the mouth, nose and tympanum of the ear, and those of the respiratory organs, are the only ones which enclose air, and that everywhere else the surface of all the parts of the body adhere immediately to the membranes enveloping the organs they contain; so that, however apparently dissimilar their surfaces of contact may be, there is still no empty space between them.—*Caligonani's Messenger.*

THE FASHIONS.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* is highly pleased with the present fashions for dresses. It says:

We must not abuse fashion indiscriminately. When she takes counsel of taste we should commend. There are so many ugly and inconvenient freaks of the fickle goddess, and we are so much in the habit of laughing at her and her votaries—by whom we mean, of course, every woman in America—that we ought to spare an article now and then to praise her when she gratifies the taste of the whole country. First, then, the hat and feather are decidedly pretty. For young girls—not married women and middle-aged ladies—it is the prettiest and most tasteful thing we have ever seen on their pretty heads. For all girls with passibly regular features, and tolerable complexions, it is the very thing.

It ought not, however, to be worn too much off the face, which gives the wearer a bold look. The idea is to droop the feather and hat a little, so as not to lose sight of that modesty without which a woman, young or old, is leather and prunella. The nets for the hair, with the little tassels at the side, are very graceful and becoming for the same class of girls. To those just coming out, and, indeed, to all who have a youthful look, they add a charm of lightness and firmness, such as we have seldom seen given by any head dress. Grace, with the hat and feather net, may be the rule and not the exception. The mantillas are very becoming, and the subdued tone of the colors, the absence of all glare and flaunting, the different shades of gray, the coolness and grace of the whole style, enable us to congratulate the ladies. They have done the important thing this summer—they have made a hit.

Of that important article—the bonnet—the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

Among the bonnets are to be some of the finest description of velvet that can be made. The ground work of one that we have seen, is composed of white uncut velvet, ornamented with fruit of gold and black color, with rich purple velvet leaves. The front trimmings are composed of moss roses and blonde, with strings of white and gold. Another style is composed of purple uncut velvet, ornamented with point lace, purple grapes, with gold stem, stars with connecting chains of gold, &c. Another is an evening bonnet of cherry-colored velvet and point lace, with maribout plumes fastened with gold pins. The front trimmings are composed of maribout plumes and blonde.

Still another is a *chapeau de cirite*, and is made of purple and black velvet, with curling ostrich plumes, the front trimmings composed of velvet flowers and blonde lace. Another is a very rich article, and is formed of pink uncut velvet and ostrich feathers; the latter looking as if they were carelessly thrown upon the bonnet and there rested. This style has ornaments. The front trimmings are moss roses and blonde. We need scarcely tell our lady readers that the "scoop" or "coal scuttle" hat has entirely vanished, and the style of the new fashion is a neat, small bonnet, to almost any feature, adding beauty to the beautiful, dignity to the queen like and improving the appearance of all.

ARKANSAS.

The population of Arkansas is likely to exceed 500,000, and she will probably be entitled to four, if not five Representatives in Congress.—She now sends but two.

BANK TELLER.

Mr. S. L. Riddle, of Raleigh, has been appointed Teller in the Charlotte Branch of the Bank of North Carolina.

TERRIBLY ALARMED.

The *N. Y. Herald* of the 9th inst., contains an editorial leader in reference to the success of the Black Republican party in which great alarm is exhibited. The *Herald* has faithfully warned the people of the Free States of the consequences that would follow Lincoln's election and upon them rests the responsibility.

THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The N. Y. *Herald*, of Friday last, informs us that the destruction of that house by fire, as reported, was not very serious. The fire occurred in the Drying Room, and the loss will not exceed $5,000 damages to the building.

THE CONFLAGRATION AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 7.—The Neil House was entirely consumed by fire last night.—The loss on the building was $150,000; insured for $10,000. Loss on the furniture $40,000; insured for $10,000. Blynn's jewelry store, Allen & Awl's shoe store, Richards' dry goods store Clark's shoe store and Rose's clothing store were also burned. The goods were mostly saved. Odson Hall was damaged.—Total loss from $200,000 to $300,000.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday.....Nov. 17, 1860

C. C. Cox, J. W. Alexander, } Editors and Proprietors.

Contributors.—We present only a few names from the large number who contribute to THE TIMES:

D. W. CARUTHERS, M.D.,	GEO. W. COTHRAN,
WM. H. HUNTER,	R. G. STAPLES,
CAPT. R. H. GALLOWAY,	STEPHEN F. MILLER,
MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY,	PROF. E. F. ROCKWELL,
MRS. MARY A. DENISON,	MATILDA C. SMILEY,
S. S. C. WHITTLESEY,	FINLEY JOHNSON,
MARY E. LEWIS,	LOTTIE LINWOOD,
JAMES S. WATKINS,	CLARA AUGUSTA,
INA CLAYTON,	A. PERRY SPERRY,
J. G. BUNN,	MRS. D. VERNON,
PAUL HEYWOOD,	MRS. HEYWOOD,
GRACE MELVOOD,	MRS. O. W. LEVERT
MRS. L. M. HUTCHINSON,	MRS. F. C. LOOMIS,
CO. ST. GEO. COOKE,	JULIA SOUTHALL,
MRS. HUGHENS,	MRS. M. A. BRYAN,
CHRISTINE MYERS,	J. C. FITZ GERALD
and others.	and others.

Is Slavery Cramped?

From the tone of discussion by Southern politicians, and what they term the prospect of the extinction of slavery in case we receive into the Union no more slave states, we have been led into the belief that the Southern, or slave states, occupied, in point of area, an insignificent position in the Union. With this impression, and wishing to see the worst, we have made a close examination into the facts, and our apprehensions being so happily relieved, we will give our readers the benefit of our examination.

The United States has an area of about 3,029,180 square miles, or nearly as large as the whole of Europe. Of this the New England States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have an area of 66,124 square miles; the Middle States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have an area of 101,920 square miles; the Western States, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, have an area of 375,259 square miles; the Pacific States, California and Oregon, have an area of 294,081 square miles; making a total for the Free States of 837,388 square miles.

The fifteen Slave States have the following areas: Delaware, 2,120 square miles; Maryland, 9,356; Virginia, 61,352; North Carolina, 50,000; South Carolina, 29,000; Georgia, 58,000; Florida, 59,268; Alabama, 50,722; Mississippi, 47,156; Tennessee, 45,600; Louisiana, 46,431; Texas, 237,321; Arkansas, 52,198; Missouri, 67,380; and Kentucky, 37,680; making a total of 853,581 square miles, or an area of nearly 18,000 square miles more than is embraced in all the Free States. In this estimate it will be seen that North Catolina is larger than the state of New York; and that Texas could spare territory enough to make all the New England States combined, together with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and then have enough left to make a state as large as South Carolina. We, therefore, see no reason for the conclusion that slavery is circumscribed, compressed, and about to be extinguished.

Why are we Dependent?

Without palliating any offence from the North, we emphatically say the South is the worst enemy to the South. Why has New York, a smaller state than North Carolina, 33 representatives in Congress while North Carolina has only 10? Because she has the larger population. Very well. Why has she the larger population? Because she preserves her own energies at home, and brings as much from other states as she can. North Carolina to day is unable to engage in the most trivial enterprise without first paying tribute to New York. To illustrate, it was only a short time since when an excellent workman, a native of the State, proposed to get up a company and establish a large carriage manufactory. In prosecuting the enterprise and perfecting the arrangements, the workman asserted that he could buy hubs, spokes, &c., ready-made in New York, cheaper than he could make them himself. He, therefore, proposed to buy Northern work and merely put it together in his Southern establishment. Such is a fair example in most Southern enterprises. And the cause is plain to any one who will make the least effort to investigate and observe. The work can be done just as cheaply in North Carolina as in New York, provided the same machinery be used; but without a very large patronage, the machinery would make an investment too heavy to pay any profit. But the state would not patronize such an establishment, and it would be foolish for any man to make the investment. Such has been the policy in the past of our history.

Suppose a change. North Carolina has water power to turn the machinery of the Union; she has a fertile soil and salubrious climate; she has inexhaustible supplies of all the useful and precious metals; why may see not become a manufacturing state? It is the manufacturing interests of the North that builds up the wealth and the population of those states.—North Carolina would make six states the size of Massachusetts; yet Massachusetts has about 300,000 more population. We number little the rise of 17 to the square mile; Massachusetts the rise of 115. Fill the fable lands of North and South Carolina with manufactories, and in a few years this section of country will be equal to the garden spot of New England, and our Atlantic towns will be as New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

We are not making idle talk just to have something to say; we are speaking of what might be realities, and of what will be if our people would complain less of their misfortune and strive harder to remedy. The remedy is easy, when once we resolve to apply it; when once we succeed in having the correct principle of state pride inculcated into our people.

What applies to North Carolina, will apply to most other slave states, so that we should say it with shame when we acknowledge that the North excelled us in population, wealth and power. It is all the doings of our own hands. If the viper bites us, we warmed it into life. It is prudent to learn wisdom by experience. Let the past be a lesson of great wisdom to us; let us change our policy, but be not that change secession, or disunion; there may be safety in the Union, there is none out of it. The only change necessary for our prosperity is for each state to encourage her own enterprises—her own industry. Employ her own school teachers, read her own newspapers, raise her own produce, manufacture her own goods. Pursue this course, and in less than twenty years, instead of 900,000 population, North Carolina would have over 3,000,000.

The Capacity of Man for Free Government.

It is remarked, with truth, by the New Orleans *Picayune*, that the soil of Mexico has drunk up the best blood of its people, and the country is scarcely more populous to-day than it was when it threw off the Spanish yoke. In Central America, civil war is the rule, and peace is the exception. In South America, the bloody role of revolution is acted with a dreary and horrible monotony.

These statements of our New Orleans contemporary are the literal historical truth; and why, we would ask, is it so? Why? The Constitutions of the Southern Republics are almost exact transcripts of our own; they have all the forms of liberty and law, but the spirit is dead, if indeed it ever existed. It is not in free Constitutions to create freemen; the Constitution must be the product of the character, genius and customs of a race, or it will perish as soon as born. Our Anglo-Saxon race has been trained for centuries in the principles and practice of self government, and it is this training, not the free forms—which have grown out of it, and are but the symbol of the inward life—which has given success thus far to our grand experiment of Liberty and Law. What reflecting man can look at the eternal and bloody conflicts of Mexico, Central and South America; at the national impoverishment and degradation of the whole continent, with the exception of the great monarchy of Brazil, and imagine that political equality is alike a blessing to men of all nations, or that the capacity of self government can be conveyed by the adoption of constitutional forms? Republican institutions are no more fit for all people, than the same coat is fit for all backs, as the repeated trials and repeated failures in Europe have often proved, and will prove again as often as they are attempted.

The condition of Mexico is every day becoming worse and worse, instead of better. Civil war rages through the whole length and breadth of that unhappy country, dividing cities, towns, villages, and even families, exhibiting the horrible spectacle sometimes of father and son arrayed in battle against each other, and brother shedding the blood of brother. Deeds of cruelty are occasionally perpetrated by the military commanders, which make the blood run cold. It is reported that Gen. Miramon has lately whipped to death a woman, and that woman in a situation which the most brutal generally respect, for the offence of endeavoring to effect the escape of her husband from prison. If this be true, no vengeance could be too great for such a monster: yet such are the furious passions always engendered by civil war. As brethren offended are the most bitter of all enemies, so civil war is the most merciless and vindictive of all contests. To that more than to any other kind of hostilities, apply the words of the dramatist—

> "Imitate the action of the tiger;
> Stiffen the sinews; summon up the blood."

War, in its best aspect, is full of horrors unspeakable, and presents a lively image of the crimes and miseries of the infernal pit; but it has its glories and its consolations when undertaken in a just cause against a foreign foe. But civil wars, like those in which Mexico is now engaged, benefit nobody but political and military adventurers, brigands and burglars; its battles establish no principle and produce no fruits, except the weeds, thorns and briars which mark its crimson path; its victories are victories over itself; its garlands are wet with fraternal blood, and its battle stains smell of murder. May Heaven avert from this country such a catastrophe!

Next Congress.

IN THE HOUSE.—Opposition to Lincoln, 127 votes. Lincoln 110. Opposition majority 17.

In the Senate, opposition majority 8. Lincoln is therefore powerless for two years.

The Book Department.

Being a Record of recent American Publications.

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, with notices of other portions of America, North and South. By S. G. Goodrich, author of Peter Parley's Tales, &c. For the use of schools and families. A new Edition, with numerous improvements. Published by E. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia, 1860.

The publishers of this pictorial history of the United States have gotten up a neat and beautiful volume for the use of schools; they have done their part as well as the author and as Peter Parley is known by every body, this is praise enough for them.

Mr. Goodrich, more familiarly known as Peter Parley, has been the most voluminous and most popular of historical writers for the young. Of his histories suitable for schools, we have never seen one so well adapted for universal use, as the one now under review. And as it is the history of our own country, which should claim our first and strongest love, so is it the more important that every youth in our Common and Preparatory schools should study this, if no other history and study it the more carefully.

Having spent half a century in writing histories, Mr. Goodrich reserved his best energies for the history of his own country, and having been an eye witness of affairs, dating back almost to the administration of Washington, he relates what he has seen and knows to be so. History in the mere detail of facts is a dry study to youth, and often begets a distaste for such reading, which clings with great tenacity through after years. It is, therefore, a very great desideratum in preparing histories for schools, to combine facts with the spirit of the times in such a happy manner as to invest the reader, as much as possible, with the same spirit that pervaded the hearts of the actors of the events being recorded. This has been Mr. Goodrich's peculiar forte, and the means of his very great success as a writer of histories for the young.

This new edition of the history of the United States is complete in its details of our history from the first discovery of this country to the year 1860. While it gives a clear history, however, of every important event and of every important person who has figured in our history, the events are stated in a manner so concise as not to weary the child who is searching after facts with unmeaning verbiage.

This work is handsomely illustrated: contains the portraits of all the Presidents, and other men who have acted conspicuous parts in our history. Besides the history of the United States, comprehensive sketches are given in an appendix of the Indians of North American, the West Indies, and South America, the British possessions in North America, the Polar Regions, Mexico, Central America, South America, &c. Also the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the United States, the Amendments to the Constitution, and a complete index of every proper name in the book, arranged alphabetically and pronounced. This book will need no better commendation, than for teachers once to see it. So far as we are capable of judging, it is far preferable to any other school history of the United States.

ASTRONOMY AND ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY, with the use of the Globes. Arranged either for simultaneous reading and study in classes, or for study in the common method. By Emma Willard. Published by A. S. Barnes & Burr, New York, 1860.

The publishers have placed upon our table a volume of 300 pages, in their best style of clear print, fine paper and good binding, with the above title page. The work was prepared for the publishers at their request, to accompany the Globes, by Mrs Emma Willard, a learned woman and an eminent teacher. She has been engaged in that profession for nearly 60 years, and besides the duties of the school-room, she has found time to write several very valuable and popular works. She has a vigorous mind, and writes in a style comprehensive and elegant. The Astronomical Geography is her latest work. It is intended to be used with Globes, but may be studied with interest and profit without them.

Astronomy is the most magnificent of sciences. It doubly honors God, by showing man the distant wonders of the visible creation, and by affording him the occasion of the highest development of that inner region of Mind equally the work of God, and not less sublime than the starry Heavens. Its study tends to cultivate youth in the knowledge and adoration of the God of Nature, and in the habit of closely observing his works, both on the Earth and in the Heavens; and, also, to give strength and accuracy to the reasoning powers, and enlargement to the imagination:—kinds of improvement which lay the foundation of moral and intellectual greatness.

The authoress says, "the writer of a work of elementary instruction, in any particular branch of science, should perform the duty in the spirit of the conscientious teacher,—desirous not only to advance the pupils in that one science, but to promote their general improvement; and most, in the best things." By this rule she says she has been conscientiously governed, "by so managing the subjects as to enlarge and invigorate the mind, and to establish such mental habits and tones of thought, as shall lead the pupils, as they advance into life, to moral as well as intellectual greatness;—to become the servants of God, and the friends of man."

THE MAELSTROM.

The following passage from a letter from Norway, published in the Boston Transcript, is interesting to those whose ideas have heretofore vascillated between a belief in its terrors, as depicted by representations of large vessels just disappearing beneath the raging waters and the frequently circulated modern statement of its fabulousness:

"The far famed Maelstrom is found between two of the Southern islands of the Lofoden group; and from one of these islands it is named the Mosken stream, or, in Norwegian, the Mosken-stormmen. Its violence greatly depends on the direction and strength of the wind, as well as on the tides, and the moon's influence thereupon. It is said to be the most violent with gales of westerly winds, and on the full and change of the moon. Sometime a small boat can pass right across it without danger; at other times it would be dangerous for even a large steamer to approach it. Not that she would be swallowed up and whirled down to the mermaids, but that she would probably be turned round, lose her steering, and be dashed against the surrounding rocks."

THE ART OF FIGHTING THE FRENCH ARMY.

Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, has just published a pamphlet, under the title of *The Art of Fighting the French Army*. The royal author gives as the first principle of the French system of warfare, that the French soldier always marches forward; the second, he says is, that moral is superior to physical force.—So Marshal Canrobert, when he had a *coup de main* on his hands in the Crimea, always asked his soldiers: "Do you feel equal to it?"—They never answered "No;" and the promise which they themselves had given to their General was the guarantee of their success. The third principle of the French, according to the Prince, is to hold themselves in a serried column against an enemy which is badly disciplined and unaccustomed to military manœuvres; and, on the contrary, to fight with disordered ranks and like skirmishers when they have to do with regular and well-disciplined troops. The fourth French principle is, never to defend themselves passively. Of this the Prince says: "If it happens that the French are attacked by a close column, they proceed in this way, and it is especially excellent when the attack is not supported by a *corps de reserve*. The French riflemen gave way at the point of attack; the attacking column, imagining that this is the commencement of a retreat, pushes on; but soon the riflemen present a new front—one or two columns advance, the sharp shooters surround the enemy on all sides; he hesitates; he loses time; he cannot turn back; there he is compelled to fight, and is abandoned to his fate. The French soldiers are ordered in this case not to kill any more, but to make prisoners, because a soldier can take five or six prisoners in the time required to kill one man."

"It is a principle," says the Prince, "in the French army that an attack, when once resolved upon, can never be executed too soon or too rapidly. In Italy, fire seldom lasted a quarter of an hour before they came to the bayonet, and oftentimes they did not burn a cartridge during the attack. It appears, now, that the French attack at a full run, to which they exercised during peace, so that, when they reach the enemy, they are not out of breath." The Prince claims many of these principles as of Prussian origin. He believes that they are not even the product of the French national character, and that the temperament of the Prussian soldiers is admirably adapted to their adoption. In conclusion he proposes—first, to employ riflemen by columns of one company each; second, to dispose the army in depth rather than in breadth, which increases the power of resistance on the flanks, and prevents a rapid loss of men; and thirdly, the disposition of an army as much as possible like the squares on a chessboard which is the best means of sustaining the impetuous attack of such troops as the Zouaves and Turcos made on a full run with the bayonet.

The Prince's last sentence is—"May we consider these principles *while there is yet time*."

ENGLISH RATIONALISM.

Rationalism is renewed in a volume of essays just sent forth by seven clergymen of the Oxford school in the Church of England. The first essay is by Fredrick Temple, D. D., Head Master of the Rugby School, on the Education of the World; the second is from the pen of Rowland Williams, D. D., on Bunsen's Biblical Researches; the third, by Baden Powell, M. A., F. R. S., is on the Evidences of Christianity; the fourth, by Henry Bristow Wilson, D. D., on the National Church; the fifth, on the Mosaic Cosmogony by C. W. Goodwin, M. A; the sixth, by Mark Pattison, D. D., on the Tendencies of Religious Thought in England; and the seventh essay, on the Interpretation of Scripture, is from Benjamin Jowett, M. A.

The North British Review says, that they teach that "the Scripture doctrine of creation out of nothing by a Creator, is contrary to the principles and discoveries of modern science; that organic life is to be accounted for by spontaneous generation; . . . that the story of the descent of mankind from Adam and Eve, is traditional, and not historical; . . . that the inspired narrative of the age of man on the earth is contradicted by the belief of all competent archaeologists; . . . that revelation is neither supernatural nor historical; free neither from error in fact, nor defect in doctrine; but the Bible is before all things, the written voice of the congregation; that inspiration is not confined to prophets and evangelists, but is co-extensive with the action of the everywhere present Spirit, the same as good men in all ages enjoy; . . . that "the historical reality of Scripture facts, is a matter of no importance, and it need not trouble us to apply both an ideal origin and an ideal meaning to them."

Such are the speculations of the "Broad Church," and its foundation is in the sand.

Our Homes.

"THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

UNHAPPY MARRIED PEOPLE.

A cotemporary gives advice to "unhappy married people," a class of beings who, we trust, form but a small minority of the community. But the experience of our cotemporary would seem to have been extensive. We quote it for the benefit of those whom it may concern:

"It happens seldom that two human beings are so exquisitely adapted to one another, by nature and education, that they can acquire the art of living happily together without both being compelled to make painful sacrifices of habit, taste and feeling. After the glow and delusion of the honeymoon are past, each has to learn that the other has faults which were not perceived before; each has to discover that the other is a fallible and limited human being—not an angel, not a hero, not a saint. Each has acquired, in their previous course through life, a bundle of those obstinate things called habits, some of which are sure to seem unreasonable and unwise, and none of which can be laid aside without an effort. Each has formed strong attachments, and, perhaps, strong opinions. The habits conflict, the opinions clash, and unless each of the mated two cherish the true spirit of friendly compromise, unhappiness is certain to follow quick upon the tumultuous joy of the espousals.

Generally, this spirit of mutual concession is not acquired immediately. The art of living together justly and joyously is one which is intrinsically difficult, and upon which the appointed teachers of men throw little light. If a tenth part of the genius and toil which have been wasted upon questions of metaphysics, had been expended upon elucidating the laws relating to the human temper, we should, by this time, probably, have reached important and definite principles, the knowledge of which would greatly smooth the path that leads to married happiness. As it is, we have all to solve the great problem unassisted, and to learn the secret after many months or years of experience, more or less bitter according as our own natures are more or less reasonable. One error, we find, is cherished by nearly all unhappy married people, namely: each thinks that the fault is on the other side. The husband takes it for granted that all would be well with them if only his *wife* were a little different from what she is, and the wife feels sure that perfect happiness would be the instantaneous result if only that *husband* of hers were not quite so unreasonable. In almost all cases this opinion is erroneous. There cannot be a quarrel unless both are in fault. There can seldom be permanent estrangement without previous fault on both sides.

UNHEALTHFULNESS OF HOT BREAD.

The Scientific American says that Dr. J. G. Bunting has published some very interesting and useful facts in relation to the digestion of food in the human stomach, deduced from his experiments with St. Martin, the man with an enlarged bullet hole in his side, through which can be seen all the processes of digestion. In speaking of the nutritious property of farinaceous food, and the proper state in which it is most easily digested, he gives the following excellent advice:

"Hot bread never digests. Bear this in mind, reader, if you are accustomed to eat the light and tempting biscuit at tea, or the warm loaf that looks so appetizing upon the breakfast table. After a long season of tumbling and working about the stomach it will begin to ferment, and will eventually be passed out of the stomach as an unwelcome tenant of that delicate organ, but never digests—never becomes assimilated to, or absorbed by, the organs that appropriate nutrition to the body. It is a first rate dyspepsia producer. The above is truth, as it has been repeatedly proved from actual observation through the free side of Alexis St. Martin.

WIDE.

Half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, one and three quarter pounds of flour, one quart of milk, and six eggs. Melt the butter in the milk warmed, beat the eggs light, and stir them into the milk with half a gill of yeast; put the sugar and flour together, and gradually stir in the milk, &c.; set in a warm place three hours to rise; bake this mixture, in pans an inch deep, twenty minutes in a quick oven. Cut open and put butter between and serve hot for tea.

PORTUGAL CAKES.

One pound of butter, one pound of sugar, and one pound of flour, worked together; add a quarter of a pound of currents, three well-beaten eggs, and one gill of yeast; mix them well together, and bake quickly.

SPANISH CAKES.

Two pounds of flour, three quarters of a pound of butter, four eggs, one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, and half a nutmeg; work well together, roll out thin, and cut into fancy cakes, as stars, hearts, leaves, &c.; bake slowly fifteen minutes.

SICK HEADACHE.

It is stated that two teaspoonfuls of finely pulverized charcoal, drank in half a tumbler of water, will in less than fifteen minutes give relief to the sick headache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by superabundance of acid on the stomach.

No man can be in two places at the same time: but many a hypocritical fellow has shown that he can be two things in one place.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

To Miss Adah Isaacs Menkens.

BY HARRY HOYD.

Dear lady, once—but once we met,
And yet I never can forget
Thy face, as beautiful and bright
As angels from the world of light.

Thy form so perfect, lady fair,
And clustering locks of curling hair,
Thy voice as sweet as voice can be—
As sweet as angel's minstrelsy.

I feel the pressure of thy hand—
I see thy smile, so pure, so bland—
I never, never can forget
The happy hour, fair one, we met.

I know that sorrows cluster round
Thy form, and that thy brow is bound
With a wreath of thorns and flowers—
That grief and pain doth mark the hours

As they glide swiftly o'er thy head—
That joy and peace from thee have fled—
That thou hast suffered bitter wrong—
Suffered much, but still "art strong."

I know thy heart is breaking now,
That grief is tracing o'er thy brow;
That many sneer at thy pure name,
And strive to crush thy well-earned fame.

But let them strive, and sneer, and smile—
Thy heart is pure, is free from guile—
God knows thy motives pure and true;
And soon thy sky will be all blue.

The clouds will one by one pass 'way,
And sunbeams bright will cheer thy way;
The world will bow before thy shrine
And peace and joy once more be thine.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

A Hymn.

BY INVALID.

Hither, bright angels, wing your flight,
And stay your gentle presence here;
Watch round and shield us through the night,
That every shade may disappear.

How sweet, when nature claims repose,
And darkness floats in silence nigh
To welcome at daylight's close,
These radiant troops that gem the sky.

To feel that unseen hands we clasp,
While feet unheard are gathering round—
To know that we in faith may grasp
Celestial guests from heavenly ground.

Oh, ever thus with silent prayer
For those we love may night begin—
Reposing safe, released from care,
Till morning leads the sun light in.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES

THE STORY
OF
ALIDA CAMERON.

BY VERENA.

"It resembles sorrow, only
As the mist resembles the rain."

Full, rich notes of music burst upon the clear morning air, as the light touch of a young girl thrilled across quivering keys, in an apartment beneath that in which sat Alida Cameron, busy with recollections of her varied life. As the deep melody rolled and floated from the artistic fingers so joyously awaking the gushing strains, a charmed memory grew radiant with life, and the pale woman sitting alone with shadows, caught the beams of the blessed Autumnal sun pouring its gold at her feet, and drank the spirit of song circling throughout the air, till far off and shadowy things, the delicate ideals peopling the chambers of her thought, came with rustling garments, and eyes long veiled from sight, looked into the lighted, haunted depths of her own wistful gaze. All the snows that had hung wreaths about sunken graves, till silver threads wound with the raven folds of her lustrous hair, had failed to chill the crimson tide that now coursed through her veins with the same bounding flow, as when ringing words fell from the red lips she may only press in her dreams. For, when once the altar of woman's heart has been lighted it must burn continually, fed by worshipping hands that minister offerings which are holy.

It was under the influence of such an hour, that the woman there alone with her heart history, moved by an impulse that seemed irrepressible, drew towards her an open portfolio, and almost as an improvisatrice sings to her harp, she threw upon the white sheets, this record told by whispering voices:—

"I seem to hear echoes from my mother's voice, this morning, as she told me of her happiness in the long years gone by, when her warm caresses showered above a young head nestling upon her bosom, and soft, flat curls clustered about a little face wearing roses and lilies. For I was a child once, though the sadness clinging forever to my spirit, has thrown its reflex without, till there is a mist shading the belief that I ever had the glow and radiance of life's singing time;—ever bore the laughing glance or springing step of youth.—Loving girls who wind their arms about me, and smooth my thin hair, pressing kisses upon its ripples crested with the spray of life's troubled waters, look wondering, as in the region of old dreams, when I talk of my childhood, or recall for them some youthful fancy that winged through the gardens of my gay imagining. It is a height their conceptions never reach, to picture me with rounded arms, and gossamer robes, gems and sweet flowers lending their witchery as I glided through the dance, in the dawning grace of early womanhood. I wish they could come with me now, and look through a vista that is hung with rainbows wrought from the mists rising above blossoms!

"Yes, I had youth, but with its bounding humors, there was always a tinge of soberness, a cast of thoughtfulness, a presage of the future, that touched my demeanor with a strange bearing, and made a marked distinction between gleeful children and their odd associate."

Impressions of that early age show the ministry of outward things, in forming character. Sensitive in the extreme,—looks, words, actions left their mark upon me, vividly as those familiar scenes grouping about my first wanderings on earth's pilgrimage. Physically and mentally, we are mirrors catching the shifting photographs that play around our infancy.—There is one picture that rises up from its rubbish of broken hopes, and gleams upon me now with the freshness of living strokes from a master hand. I see an old, towering, square built mansion with great, staring windows fashioned in diminutive paves, and heavy doors that always wore a solemn aspect, though opening often to disclose kindly welcomes and abundant hospitalities;—its interior arranged in spacious apartments, their wainscot walls rising to high ceilings,—and the wide stair case winding in short, flat steps suggestive of the dainty tripping of some high-born lady whose birthright gave her a title to delicate appointments;—stately portraits of proud ancestral faces that seemed holding guard from their antique frames, and cumbrous furniture of grand, yet simple style, disposed in a stiff garniture around; while perpetually throughout the scene, welled the deep toned plaint of the sea, the sad, restless sea tossing its high surges upon a white beach coasting the shore of my Virginia home. I used to listen to that concert of the heaving waves, and build up strange structures in my fancy, always warmed with the glow of poetry and religion. My nature yearned for a "yet beyond," continually, though not restless, or hurried with the movements of a quick vitality. I only worshipped what was glorious and exalted, without catching with impulsive eagerness at realities beyond my grasp. Yet I played with shadows—with shadows, oftentimes! The mystery of the great world without, came to my slowly unfolding consciousness through the loop-hole glances of antique books, or the staid columns of a church journal. But I seemed to live in a dreamy faith, an innate impulsion, that some day, the revealings would be plainer; and while the dear friends tenderly guarding my youth, were busy in the multitudinous practical round of our simple life, I only walked through the routine, outwardly engaged, but listening to voices and seeing way marks that were unheard and invisible to those less visionary.

My kind relatives were good and cultivated, though plain to an excess, both in personal manners, and the usages and employments of their daily living. Their intercourse with society was limited. Our neighbors, for the most part, were primitive people, rustic and poor. To these our relations were friendly and benevolent, and the calls of mercy or civility which we, the younger members of the family were permitted to make, were pleasant episodes in our yearly monotony;—the outlines we were learning to trace on the mantle of humanity.

But there was one grand house where we used to visit, and spend those interminable days of talk and feasting, which then were only thought worthy the cognomen of hospitable interchange.

That stately and beautiful structure, so different from the looming proportions of our own colossal pile, stood in a wooded glen, at a curve of the flashing stream that divided the homesteads of a brother and sister respectively residing at the bleak and towering Mt. Maur, and the embowered and sunny loveliness of the yet grandly picturesque Glenarden. O the associations trooping in legions to halo that name! Light seems falling through crystals, and touching with its broken gorgeousness, the long line of illuminations beaming to illustrate my memories!—Those two homes sent me into the world contact, a living embodiment of their respective impressions. I can trace to their sources, the two streams forming my life current, though other fountains trickling alternately with wine or gall, have scattered foam to glide upon the heaving surface. But even as the cradle of my infancy was separated by cold waves, from the warm nestling-place that only recieved me, a guest, in after years, so the two essential elements of character which it was the mission of these to me, to generate, never coalesced, until an angel touched my eyes, and I saw the breach spanned with a "pearl of great price."

I had a cousin, Philip Maur, the companion and adviser of my youth. He was one of those noble characters which win the confidence of men, even by the steady outbeaming of those sterling qualities, which concentrate to perfect a splendid manhood. And his heart, shrined with the brilliant casket of his intellect, touched every flash of mind with a deeper, tenderer glow, as rays burning from fragrant oil. My cousin Philip Maur, might not be likened to one of those spectral fanes, stately in its pomp of icy marble, but bearing within on altars, from which the smoke of incense rises, an offering of oblation. The cold mental, though beautiful, beautiful in its apportioning, glistening as with architectural stone chiseled into rare devices, minarets—and spires—and great cathedral towers,—with priestly garments against the walls,—is yet a royal tomb overtopping effigies within till the hymn welling from *heart*, like awakenings from a deep toned organ, fills vaulted aisle and fretted nave with its music soul!—

This man was a real of the Master's work; in form and bearing, a fit counterpart of the spirit permeating the outer temple.

Grouped with Philip's face, comes another fresh in its exquisite delicacy of bloom, and refinement of features. Theresa Vanleigh, our mutual cousin, had been early orphaned of her father, whose youngest sister, my lovely, dark eyed mother, had long slept by her husband, under the "willows swaying about family tombs." I loved Theresa, sympathised with that endearing tenderness and simplicity of disposition, which made her clinging and trustful to stronger natures. But the mysteries of learning, the grand opening vistas of Science and Art, whose portals I had essayed to gain, toiling with Philip all through the rugged course which was to fit him for College walls,—were to our gentle cousin, abstrase, distasteful necessities. She was in nowise deficient in comprehension, yet held not that burning thirst for knowledge, which made me forget my *heart*, in weaving for intellect its all-absorbing investiture.

It was curious to observe how unconscious these two characters were, of the nature of that attraction which fascinated to the beautiful blending of their constant intercourse.

One morning in the glorious Fall, when its gorgeous hues had thrown their mantle of splendor around Theresa's home, and mine stood upon its summit, barer than ever from the biting frosts that cut the brown leaves with their first icy touch, Philip asked me to go with him to Glenarden, saying he had promised Theresa to accompany her upon the first trial of a handsome riding horse, which had been lately sent as a present from her uncle, Col. Montlay of Richmond.

"O, Alida," said Theresa, full of exuberant animation, as she received us, "I wish you could ride! It is so beautiful, this morning! The bracing air, and the gay forests, and the birds, singing themselves wild happiness, all seem calling us away from these dull walls that are only for winter and night!"

"Winter and night!" I answered, lightly echoing her ringing words. "The seasons are both suggestive of home comforts; may you find them here, Theresa, when it is cheerless without,—no longer bright for Philip and you."

"But," I continued, seeing a stealing shade on her smiling face, "I do not mean to be grave, and so allow you to connect me with darkness and cold, while you both are beaming as the spring time. Bring me some maple leaves, and a handful of myrtle boughs, that I may weave an autumn garland to grace my brow—a coronal emblematic," I proceeded as if impelled by some fate unalterable, "of winter and night!"

For the first time, a connection of myself with those times of dreariness and gloom, flashed across me. But I only wondered where the similitude lay. Philip looked at me for an instant, and there was a questioning in his eye, of which I believe he was unconscious then, but it came back to me afterward, when all was in the role of our destinies.

"Alida," he said, as himself and Theresa were leaving the hall together, "I wish you would search for that passage in the old Froissart chronicles, which we were discussing the other day. I know you will enjoy the atmosphere of Glenarden library, and I confess to a strong inclination to share it with you," laughingly joking, "but gallantry and my fair cousin, so sadly in need of an escort, forbid the indulgence."

They looked the impersonation of youthful happiness, as the last gay word died upon my ear, and their retreating figures left me alone.

I do not know how it was, but I did not go into the library. A pamphlet lay upon a table near by, and I took it up dreamily, and went down under the fringing trees that drooped above the river, and seated myself upon the long grass.

It was there I took the first lesson in my heart-history, nor knew the reading, till years after Philip and Theresa had stood before the altar,—when she was veiled and wore orange buds!

Philip lived at Glenarden after his marriage, and I went to visit some relatives in the distant city of Philadelphia.

There was a cold, serene beauty on the white forehead of Dr. Cameron, whom I met for the first time, in my uncle's family, on the occasion of the last sad illness of its head. Quiet in his manners, refined and elegant, possessed of the then unfrequent advantages of an European education, Dr. Cameron was regarded as the standard of cultivated society. He was inaccessible, and how it ever came that he was drawn towards me, I could never divine. The classic Greeks raised no temple to the Fate; I lift my eyes to the Holy Hill—and a broken heart is the sacrifice laid as an offering!

Dr. Cameron and myself were thrown together frequently, during the unceremonious associations of the sick chamber, and when he called upon me, after his services were no longer needed for the dear one his skill had tried in vain to relieve, it was no matter of surprise.

There was some trepidation in contrast with his usual complacency, as we discussed authors and books, and dwelt upon the ministry of mind, in our progressive development to the highest state of human greatness or enjoyment At length he asked, "Miss Maur, may I inquire if you are still decided on returning to your home in the South? Permit me to say, I ask from motives of deep interest." He paused, in evident embarrassment, while I hurriedly answered, "I believe the arrangements are nearly complete for my departure at an early day, thank you. I shall be sorry to part with many associations of Philadelphia life, but duty and preference alike summon me away; there is a yearning towards my childhood's scenes, which draws me hence almost as forcibly as the imperative calls through my late letters."

"Is it not possible," he ventured, "to form ties here, which might bind even more dearly than those alluring you away? Let me believe so, Miss Maur. I plead for the happiness of seeing you in your sunny *home*, but only as a guest who would light his own hearthstone from your family altar, would bring back its priestess, to abide with him forever."

The courtesy, kindness, and tender warmth of his sincerity touched me. I had honored his varied and splendid intellectual attainments, and acknowledged the charm of his easy elegance; what more was there to attune the nuptial anthem that should roll eternally above the concert life of man and woman? Oh, Philip, Philip! was it thus you moved Theresa Vanleigh? Did angels with glistening wings unroll the white scrolls from which your soul, all music, caught the notes swelling with harmonies unutterable, while you breathed the rich hymn they brought from the skies? I know that the world was full of fragrance as she listened, and too blessed, for that frail woman soon paled and faded like a rose dying with the weight of its own rich sweetness.

Dr. Cameron went to Glenarden, whither I had returned to find Theresa lingering in the grasp of that sore destroyer, a rapid consumption. She was ready for heaven. I had never known the strength and spiritual beauty that are sometimes wrought by suffering, till I saw them in her patient meekness and devotional eyes. It was only a development that happiness had failed to elicit. The germs of a character, forcible as pure, were veiled in the shining soul that now rifted its trailing cloud and disappeared within the heavens.

It was my hand that took Philip's, when his bewildered gaze fell upon the pale clay of his sainted, dead Theresa. *I* drew him away from the fearful couch where her cold figure lay draped for the tomb,—and folded in the firm clasp of anguished sympathy, I felt the throbbings of his bursting heart against my own. Oh, I knew mine beat wildly back again, answering every thrill piercing his riven soul, yet when we planted flowers beside her grave, and I listened to his prayers offered up to *her* Father, while birds chanted requiems, I did *not* learn, still, that my *heart* had called so loud, reason's voice was drowned,—that for me, in the universe there was but one light streaming athwart mind, mother, earth, eternity and hope!

I yielded serenely to the solicitations of Dr. Cameron, for our immediate union, which was to be solemnized at Glenarden, as Mt. Maur, having passed into the hands of strangers, was no longer my home. The marriage being strictly private, my foster-brother, Philip Maur, had consented to give away the bride. Clothed in his priestly robes, the parish clergyman read the beautiful ritual which bound me to Dr. Cameron, and the affectionate friends who grouped round with attached domestics, were warm in their congratulations, when my courtly husband led me from the nuptial benediction. Philip pressed his cold lips to my brow, and the touch is there this morning. But I was not false to Dr. Cameron, the faithful, guardian husband, who shielded me so tenderly through the quiet dream of our wedded life. No; for not until long after, did I allow the dawning truth, that I *loved* Philip Maur. It would have been unnatural in our early years; criminal, in his married bliss or mournful bereavement, and inconceivably so, when I was a sacred wife.

My beautiful bridal home had a charm of elegant repose. The delights of mental culture were brought more abundantly within my reach, and as I had never lacked appreciation of those countless little comforts which make home happy, my husband found this rest spot no less alluring than if his wife were not a companion in his highest tastes.

(*To be continued.*)

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Acrostic.

BY CLAUDELLA.

May happiness on earth be thine,
And fadeless joys around thee shine—
Giving thee flowers with fadeless perfume,
To seek the flower that never fades,
In meekness and love 'neath elysian shades—
Ever blooming; its fragrance out lives the tomb.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

OLD LETTERS.

BY CLAUDELLA.

Mt. Velino, Aug 30th 18—.

My own Dear Cousin:—I received your letter yesterday, which gave me untold delight.

I had been very lonely since you and Walter Grason left (you know that your cousin Walter has always been my conductor as I have no brother to accompany me, and he has no sister to demand his care, except myself, for I have engaged to him all the purity of a sister's changeless love; while I receive from him the care of an affectionate brother.) Just as I had finished reading your letter, Walter came up the avenue. I heard his footsteps and it filled my heart with joy. In a moment I met him at the door. He is not going back to school. He visits me very often. We ramble together and sit down side by side on the "High Rock" to watch the silver paintings of the golden sunlight on the distant clouds, and behold the sun go down behind the rugged mountains. Then we return by the rustic bower where we linger until twilight shadows bid us leave.

Yesterday Walter asked my hand in marriage. How could I refuse? How could I be so cruel to him and myself as to reject him; for the love I bear for him is one of the leading principles of my nature. I learned to love him before the cares and follies of life had perverted my mind.

His image was engraven on the tablet of the young heart when there were no dark shadows of avarice to deface that picture. It cannot become extinct, no it can never be removed.

I know father will oppose our union and he may forbid our meeting again for he wishes me to marry Mr. Waters, who has heaps of shining gold; but it will all be in vain, for there is no power on earth that can make me untrue to my vow. Your Confidant, ELLA ——

Mt Velino, Jan 14th, 18—

My Cousin:—I am ashamed to write you after such a delay. In your letter, you said that I would forget my vow to Walter and Mr. Water's gold dollars would form a new covering for that engraven tablet on which a new name would be written. This seemed such a variation from what I believed that my indignation kept me from writing. But such a prophet as my little cousin is! I have not seen Walter for two months and Mr. Waters accompanies me to the High Rock. It is true that he cannot charm me with a sweet rich voice nor inspire me with his eloquence like Walter, yet he tells me I am his only love: and father says that his wealth is better than Walter's refinement with his acquirements in poetry, eloquence and music. My father has always been kind to me and according to his commands I discarded Walter. Sometimes I shudder to think what I have done. Dear Walter! Oh! you cannot think how hard it was to bid him go. My pillow was often bathed with burning tears. My spirit would reprove me and accuse my father of cruelty (if not murder.) I knew not how dear he was to me until that cruel sentence was uttered that parted us forver. His last words I can never forget: "May Heaven forgive you Ella, and not reward you according to your cruelty." But the deed is done and Walter's gone. His face I'll never more behold:

"'Twas a cruel hand with a vile command,
That severed hearts for shining gold."

But it is out of place now to dwell on these things. In three months I am to be a rich man's bride. I will bury the past and be happy in the future. Your own, ELLA ——

Mt Velino, Nov. 2nd, 18—

Dear Cousin:—Your last prediction missed the mark. You said I would marry Waters and live a life of enameled gaiety; but I suppose you have found out by this time that you were mistaken.

One month previous to the day appointed for our union, my father was laid in the cemetery of the sleeping dead, at Oakland. Mr. Waters presented himself thinking to give me words of consolation, but I told him I did not desire his presence then nor at any time in the future. He turned from me with bitter curses—wishing that fiends might crowd my pathway here and in *Eternity*.

I am living with my uncle who is my guardian and very dear friend. You must call on me soon if you wish to see your friend this side the great convocation for the sum of my existance will soon be gone—my days are nearly numbered. They tell me that consumption is marking me for its prey and I will not tell them it is not, for it would do them no good to know I died broken hearted—regretting the past.

But a few weeks ago I heard of Walter's early fate in the battle of the City of Mexico.—Oh! Dear Walter! Would that I could have pillowed thy dying head upon this throbbing breast and heard thee but lisp the word "forgiven" before the last sand of life had fallen. Oh! does his freed spirit not know, that I never changed? Does he not know that, though, I bid him go, the whole powers of my inner life followed with him and every flower of beauty faded when he was gone? Will not the incense of heart broken tears be wafted to him across the chasm of death to the spirit land? Can he not know that this heart is breaking with bitter remorse?

I know my father loved me for I was all he had on earth to love; but a misguided judgement has wrecked two life barques before they had fairly spread their sales in the ocean breeze. One has gone down beneath its crested foam: the other a shattered and helpless fragment, still floats on the dark billows, and soon it will go down beneath time's ocean waves. As ever Your Own. ELLA ——

A THRIVING SWEDISH COLONY.

At Bishop's Hill, in Henry county, Illinois, is a colony of persons from Sweden now numbering 7,000 souls. At present it is a communist affair. The domain of the colony embraces 12,000 acres, about 2,000 of which are under cultivation. To men who are accustomed to farming on a small scale, the operations of the Colonies seem to be immense. Broom corn is a speciality with them, and they have now about 3,000 acres under cultivation. The crop averages about a ton to four acres, and the price about $100 per ton; upon which estimate this year's crop will be worth about $75,000. The colonists usually manufacture about 5,000 dozen brooms annually, and the balance of the crop is sold at the East. Of other crops, they have now on the ground about 2,000 acres of wheat; 2,000 of corn; say 2,000 of various other crops, such as sugar cane, potatoes, etc., and 1,000 acres of grass, Hungarian and timothy. The whole estate is in admirable condition, showing unwearied care and excellent judgment on the part of the managers. The stock of the domain is large, and the barns and sheds for cattle and broom corn are of mammoth proportions.

Those aeronauts are quarrelsome people.—they are constantly falling out.

In a committee of ladies we have no doubt that whatever is voted on is always carried by a *handsome* majority.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Terms.—Single subscriber, $2 per year, in advance; clubs of ten and over, $1 50, each. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, nor will the paper be sent longer than paid for. Specimen copies sent gratis, on application. Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT.

N. B. Subscribers receiving their paper with a cross-mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

North Carolina Legislature.

The regular bi-ennial session of our Legislature commences in Raleigh on next Monday, the 19th. This will be a most important session, as the present public state of affairs will necessarily come up for consideration. But we have conservative and true men in that body, who will guide affairs with a true and patriotic hand. We shall endeavor to keep our readers fully posted on the proceeding.—We have a correspondent at headquarters and we take pleasure in inviting attention to his letter this week. He takes wholesome grounds upon the question of disunion.

The Latest News.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers the following card from the editor of the Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C. We receive our latest news through the Bulletin 24 hours ahead of any other paper. If we were to make any objections to the Bulletin, we fear its columns of telegraphic news are calculated to excite the public perhaps more than there is any necessity for, except it be to try to keep up the courage of those who desire to see a secession of the Southern States. Except the disunion proclivity of the Bulletin, it is an interesting, energetic Daily, a credit to the state. We insert the card.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In order to secure for the "BULLETIN," our *Daily* and *Tri-Weekly* issues, a more extended circulation, we offer the following proposition to those who may desire to obtain through their columns the latest local, foreign, commercial and political news, received every day by Telegraph.

A club of five new subscribers will be supplied at $5.00 each with the *daily*.

A club of five new subscribers will be supplied with the *Tri-Weekly* at $3 00 each.

THE NEWS.

We devote much of our space this week to the exciting news of the day. There is very great excitement, and much apprehension by many, especially the ladies. While we are not insensable to the existence of excitement, and to the imminent danger of disunion, yet we do not see much necessity for great excitement or fear. We would, therefore, advise our readers not to believe more than half they hear, and not to suffer themselves to become apprehensive of any sudden calamity. Even granting that secession may take place with some of the Southern States, it will not be done in a day, nor in a month. There is necessarily obliged to be deliberation before action, and this deliberation, we believe, will not be impetuous or unmindful of the interest of the people generally.

Therefore, let all our readers enquire after the news with as much interest as they may,—they should take an interest in the welfare of the country,—but let them not become excited, apprehensive, imagining some dreadful calamity. There will be nothing of it.

We give a mass of information, mostly as we get it from dispatches by telegraph—some of which may be highly colored.

LINCOLN ELECTED.

The following States are now known to have voted for Lincoln—the most of them by very large majorities:

	Electoral Votes.
Pennsylvania,	27
New York,	35
Illinois,	11
Connecticut,	6
Massachusetts,	13
New Hampshire,	5
Ohio,	23
Rhode Island,	4
Vermont,	5
Indiana,	13
Iowa,	4
Maine,	8
Michigan,	6
Wisconsin,	5
Minnesota,	4
Total,	169

The Electoral College consists of 303 electors, of whom 152 is a majority—the Republicans have already 17 votes more than that majority.

The only Northern State which Lincoln failed to carry was New Jersey, where the "fusion ticket" prevailed. It contained electors friendly to Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell.

The following shows the vote of the remaining States:

For Breckinridge.

North Carolina,	10
South Carolina,	8
Delaware,	3
Louisiana,	6
New Jersey, fusion electors,	2
Georgia,	10

The following States may be added as certain for Breckinridge though returns have not been received from them:

Alabama,	9
Mississippi,	7
Florida,	3
Arkansas,	4
Texas,	4
Total,	66

For Bell.

Kentucky,	12
New Jersey, fusion electors,	2
Total,	14

For Douglas.

New Jersey, fusion electors,	3
Missouri, probably,	9
Total,	12

The remaining States are yet in more or less doubt; but will most probably vote as follows:

For Breckinridge.

Maryland,	8
Virginia,	15
Total,	23

For Bell.

Tennessee,	12

If these conjectures prove true, the vote would stand thus, exclusive of California 4 votes, and Oregon 3 votes, from which no returns can be received for some weeks:

Lincoln,	169
Breckinridge,	89
Bell,	26
Douglas,	12
	296
California and Oregon,	7
Total,	303

MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The papers represent South Carolina in a perfectly boiling fury. But we have seen a gentleman from Charleston, who says the excitement is not so great as represented. We give some of the leading items from South Carolina:

Columbia, Nov. 10, 1860.—The Hon. James Chestnut, U. S. Senator, representing South Carolina, sent in his resignation to day and it was read in the House.

[Special dispatch to the Charlotte Bulletin.]

South Carolina Legislature.

Columbia, Nov. 11.—On Friday the Senate appointed the first Monday in January as the day for the election of Delegates to the State Convention. This gave general disappointment. When the bill came to the House the time was altered to the 6th of December, and the 17th of December as the time for the Convention, by an unanimous vote. It was then returned to the Senate and adopted by an unanimous vote.

The enthusiasm is immense, and no doubt exists now that South Carolina will go out of the Union. The passage of a bill by an unanimous vote of both Houses is an unprecedented act in the history of our State Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Charlotte Bulletin.]

Southern Independence in Columbia.

Columbia, Nov. 11th.—The Carolinian in an editorial in yesterday morning's issue says: "The enthusiasm was immense and no doubt exists now that South Carolina will go out of the Union in which she and other Southern States have been subjected to a sectional domination which depletes her through its revenue and commercial system and which, in total disregard of her treasure expended, blood spilt and her constitutional rights, now proclaims through the majority of numbers that she shall be excluded from the common domain, 'the Federal Government.'"

The day of Southern Independence has dawned, and yesterday's action will sooner or later secure a Southern Confederacy. "The South alone shall govern the South." Three cheers and a "tiger" for the Palmetto Republic.

Charleston, S C., Nov. 8.—James Connor, Esq, U. S. District Attorney has resigned his post.

Col. James Colcock, Collector of Customs for the port of Charleston, has notified President Buchanan of his resignation.

Charles Jacobs, Esq., his Deputy Collector, has also resigned.

All the Federal offiers in the State intend to resign on the inauguration of Old Abe, the Rail Splitter.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

The message of the Governor of Georgia, read before the Legislature, closes as follows:

"For the purpose of putting the States in a defensive condition as fast as possible, and preparing for any emergency which must be met, sooner or later, I recommend that the sum of $1,000,000 be immediately appropriated as a military fund for the ensuing year, and that prompt provision be made for raising such portion of the money as may not be in the public treasury as fast as the public needs require its expenditure. "Millions for defence—not a cent for tribute," should be the future motto of the Southern States. To every demand for further concession or compromise of our rights we should reply—"The argument is exhausted, and we now stand on our arms."

Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 9.—The Senate refused to-day to go into an election for United States Senator, to succede Mr. Iverson. The majority against the proposition was very large.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 10.—Advices from Milledgeville, received in this city state that the Governor's special message was received with tremendous applause, everybody endorsing it.

The Legislature of this State endorses the course of South Carolina. Senator Toombs has resigned his office as Senator from Georgia, and goes for immediate action with South Carolina. The citizens of Milledgeville are all wearing the blue cockades. The State of Georgia, from the mountains to the seabord, is determined, to resist Lincoln's election.

Georgia Election.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Thirty-eight counties give Bell 19,000; Breckinridge 17,000; Douglas 6,000—fractions omitted. The indications are in favor of a considerable plurality for Breckinridge, and perhaps a majority. There are 123 countries in Georgia.

Augusta, Nov 9.—Official returns from 67 counties give Breckinridge 30,000; Bell 29, 500; Douglas 9,000.

Augusta, Nov. 13. 1860.—One hundred and thirteen counties in Georgia have been heard from. Wichester yet to hear from.

Breckinridge has failed to obtain a majority.

Columbia, Nov. 12.—Advices received here from Georgia state that Senator Toombs' resignation is not to take effect until the 4th March, 1861.

The Georgia Legislature has decided to call a Convention.

Minute Men in Atlanta.

A large concourse of citizens of all parties assembled in Atlanta, Wednesday night last, to perfect an organization of Minute Men, styled the "Minute Men Association of Fulton County." The object proposed to be accomplished is the protection of Southern rights and honor in the event of Lincoln's election; and in that contingency to use all lawful and honorable means to bring about a peaceable secession of Georgia from the Union. Other resolutions appropriate to the occasion were adopted, when all who were in favor of the movement were invited to sign the resolutions, the oldest first. Eighty-three came forward and responded to the invitation.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The vote for sixty five counties appears in the Fayetteville Observer, from which we learn Bell has received 35,071 votes; Breckinridge, 35,968; Douglas, 2,376; which leaves Breckinridge ahead of Bell 897.

Bell's gain in 55 counties 1181. The same proportional gain for Bell in the 21 counties to hear from, and Breckinridge's majority will be about 4,700. The Douglas vote, in the same proportion as so far, will be between 3100 and and 3200, and Breckinridge's clear majority in the State 1,500 to 1,600.

There is no disposition manifested in the State for secession.

THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

The Petersburg Express, of the 12th says:

The result in Virginia is still unknow. Every additional return seems but to increase the uncertainty and pepiexity of the public mind hereabouts. There can be no question that the vote has been an exceedingly close one between Bell and Breckinridge, and in all probability the *full official count* will only settle the matter.

We give in another column the returns, as re ported, in 128 counties, which give Bell 349 majority. In the 25 counties yet to hear from Letcher's majority was 860.

This is the most correct representation that at the time we are writing, can be given of the vote so far as it is known, and our readers can form their own respective conjectures as to the probable issue.

Norfolk, Nov. 8.—Over six hundred Minute Men have been enrolled in this city and Portsmouth a'ready. The number will soon reach one thousand.

Ex Governor Wise has been elected Commander-in-Chief of a large body of Minute Men in Princess Anne.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 6.—The Bell and Douglas men give Kentucky to Bell by 10,000 to 15,000 majority. The returns, however, are too limited to form any reliable opinion.

Louisville city gives Bell 3,323, Douglas 2,533, Breckinridge 859, Lincoln about 100.

MARYLAND.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that Breckinridge has carried this State by a majority of 404 votes.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Nov. 8.—In ten counties the vote stands: Douglas 15,313, Bell unknown, Lincoln 10,134, Breckinridge 4,800.

FROM FLORIDA.

Columbia, Nov. 10.—At a public meeting held in Fernandina, Florida, resolutions were adopted that the election of Lincoln is a virtual dissolution of the Union,—that they have heard with great satisfaction of the resignation of the Federal officers in Charleston and recommend a similar course on the part of the Federal officers in Florida; also the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Legislature from this county are instructed to support a proper bill having for its object the calling of a Convention of the people of this State to determine upon the course to be pursued in the present emergency.

By advices received from Florida, we learn that the State is good for Breckinridge by 4,000 majority. This may be relied on, as the source we received our information from is reliable.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The Montgomery *Mail* publishes a dispatch from Apalachicola, stating that McQueen McIntosh, Federal Judge in Florida, will not hold office under Lincoln.

MISSOURI AND TENNESSEE SAID TO HAVE VOTED FOR BELL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10th.—Despatches from the West to-night, announce that Bell has carried Missouri by from 5,000 to 7,000, and also Tennessee by a plurality of 2,000 votes.

Col. R. J. Floyd, late collector of the port of Apalachicola, Fla., died on the 21st ult.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., at Castalia, Granville county, Col. W. R. Swain, of Bertie county, to Miss M. C. Young, of Granville county.

On the 22d ult., in Rockingham county, Wm. M. Ellington to Mrs. Isabella Moore, widow of Pearson Moore, dec.

DIED.

In Charlotte, on the 9th inst., Mr. E. C. Elms, aged about 30 years.

In York District, on the 20th ult., Mr. James W. Fewell, aged 27 years.

In York District, on the 24 inst., Mrs. Jane, wife of J. W. Fewell, aged 26 years.

OBITUARY.

Died in Guilford County, near Greensboro, on the 6th of October, Mrs. MARY GRAVES, of dyspepsia. The disease which terminated her existence was of a painful and protracted character, but she bore her sufferings with the most Christian like fortitude, and was perfectly resigned to the will of her Heavenly Parent. This amiable Lady was gentle in her manners, naturally timid and for modesty and prudence she was a model for all. Among her acquaintances those who knew her best, loved her most. She had many friends to lament her death. The attention of skillful physicians, and the care and watchfulness of kind children proved unavailing, with that fatal disease, to prolong her days. In her life and conduct she seemed to have kept in mind the injunction of the Holy Scriptures relative to the Golden Rule of human action, and was therefore willing to do for others as much as she would ask for herself. Although she had learned to bear with Christian fortitude the ills and mi-fortunes of life, and look to him who rules the destinies of the world, for aid and protection, yet she could weep for the sorrows and rejoice in the happiness of others. Her bereaved family have sustained a loss which is irreparable in this world, and have felt how painful it is to part with a kind and tender Mother. The numerous friends and relations who mourn her death, do not mourn as those who have no hope, for they entertain the assurance that she has gone to a better world. She prayed and loved to hear others pray, she loved the Sabbath as a day of sacred rest, a season to be spent with God and her family. She also said to her Children, her sufferings were so great that she would have to leave them. She said, I have prayed for you that God would have mercy on you, and that by following my example you all ultimately may meet me in heaven. She retained her senses perfectly until the last, and death was to her a welcome messenger sent to release her from the sufferings of earth, and let her enter upon the joys of the heavenly world. She was very patient in her affliction and was particularly careful not to give any one trouble in waiting on her; when her Children would anticipate her wants, and insist that something be done for her, she would decline it, unless it was to satisfy them. "Oh my dear friends, you have been so patient with me by day and by night, so carefully by my bed-side, to supply my wants, what more can I ask of you?" She selected a Hymn, and requested them to hurry her by the side of her lovely mother. Her removal from the earthly tabernacle to the House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens, was so gentle that we scarcely knew the moment, when she exchanged the sorrows of the wilderness for the joys of the Canaan above.

Oh, with what joy I watched her—what tenderness and pride!
My cup of happiness was full if she were by my side;
If I could clasp her tiny hand and feel her soft caress,
And hear her all her heart's pure love in artless words express.

And now the home how lonly—where her no more I see,
Where she no more with loving smiles will come to welcome me;
When, never more, her step shall echo in the hall—
And never more upon my ear the voice of music fall!

I know that he who gave her has taken her away,
And ever blessed be his name—my bleeding heart would say;
Safe from the storms that sweep, o'er earths most favored bower,
She blooms, in God's fair paradise, a bright unfading flower!

Communicated.

COMMERCIAL.

Greensboro Market.

Reported expressly for The Times, by B. L. Gile.

Nov. 14.

Bacon 12@15c, beef 5@6c, lard 12½c, butter 15c, coffee 18@20c, candles, tallow 20@25c, adamantine 25@30c, sperm 40@45c; corn 90c, meal 100c, chickens 10@15c, eggs 8c, feathers 40c flour $5@6, flaxseed 100c, hides, green 6c, dried 12c; hay 40c, lard 12½@15c, molasses 40c, nails 5½@6½c, oats 40@50c, peas, yellow 90c, white 81; pork $8, rags 2½c, rice 7c, salt $2 25@2 50, sugar, brown 10@12½c, loaf 15c, crushed 15c, clarified 14c, tallow 12½@15c, wheat 1.00@1.10. Fruit—dried apples 5@7c, per lb; peaches, unpealed 5@6cts, pealed 9cts.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Nov. 10.—Wheat—New crop white 1.45@1.65; red 1.35 Corn—White and yellow 68@70.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Nov., 2.—Sales of cotton to-day 4,000 bales. Middlings 10¼@11½c.

RICHMOND MARKET.

Nov. 12.—Tobacco—Lugs, common and good, at $2@3; Leaf, 4.5@5@8@10; Wheat—Red 1.35@1.40; white 1.60c.

PETERSBURG MARKET

Nov. 12.—Wheat—White 1.62@1.65c. Red 1.40. Cotton—mixed 11¾. Corn—67@70. Bacon—12c. Flour—sup. 6½@7.00; extra 7.50@8.00, family 8.50@9.50. Tobacco: The breaks this week have been large for the season, lower grades of Leaf and unsound tobacco continue dull, and at very low prices.

NORFOLK MARKET.

Reviewed weekly, by Rowland & Bros., Com. Merchants

Nov. 12.—Flour—Family 7.50, Extra 6.75, Superfine 8¼. Wheat—white 1.20@1.65.; red 1.15@1.30.—Spirits Turpentine —— Rosin 1.70. Corn—white and mixed 65@65½, yellow 65. Bacon—shoulders 13, sides 14c.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Nov. 12.—Turpentine—Virgin $1.80, yellow dip 2.25, hard 1.25 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine—Country lots 36, to 38 ₱ gal. for New York bbls. Rosin—Pale 1¾@2 ₱ bbl.; Tar—2.30 ₱ bbl.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Nov. 12.—Cotton active; sales 12@11½cents. Flour—Southern 5.70@6. Wheat—Southern Red 1.30. Corn Mixed 69@70cts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PALUDAL MIASM.—The Chemists have long been laboring to detect this subtle poison, and determine what it is. Doct. Ayer, of Lowell, has at length succeeded. He finds it to be an etherial exhalation of vegetable decay, which is evolved only in the presence and by the assistance of water. Its absorption through the lungs into the blood is the sole cause of the billiary derangements which result in the Intermittent Fevers, so afflicting and so prevalent in our climate. An antidote for this insiduous venom, is one of the great desiderata in medicine, and the Doctor feels sure that he has found one which not only neutralizes but expels it completely from the system. It is put up in a convenient form, called "AGUE CURE," and furnished cheaper than other remedies for this complaint; which last fact is by no means an unimportant one in these times.—*Democrat, Woodstock, Ill.*

Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro. oct. 13-2m

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina to alter or amend the charter of the town of Greensboro, Oct. 17, 1860.

DR J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are made from a pure and unadulterated wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States: also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Rayberry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed. For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers —for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with Impunity.

CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & Co., Proprietors,
78 William street, New York.
Sold in Greensboro by
jun30 PORTER & GORRELL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TIMES *has an increasing circulation throughout the South and Southwest, and is an excellent medium for advertising. A few select advertisements only will be admitted, at ten cents a line for first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion. In favor of advertisements standing six or twelve months, a deduction of 50 per cent. will be made. Advertisers not specifying the number of insertions, the advertisement will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Special Notices will be charged 15 cents a line for first insertion, and 7½ cents for each subsequent insertion.*

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION of 1861 will begin on the first Tuesday in January, and close on the third Thursday in May. There will be no Winter vacation. The regular exercises of the College will be suspended only a few days at Christmas.

There will be vacancies next Session for other pupils. Those wishing to send their daughters will please inform the subscriber at an early day.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
Nov. 8, 1860. T. M. JONES.

COMMON SCHOOLS, Guilford Co.

FALL DIVIDEND FOR 1860.

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	55 68	21	72 00	41	48 96	61	48 96
2	71 04	22	61 44	42	114 24	62	58 56
3	80 28	23	92 16	43	76 80	63	57 60
4	70 08	24	87 36	44	59 64	64	55 68
5	82 56	25	73 92	45	58 56	65	43 92
6	73 92	26	71 04	46	71 04	66	59 52
7	82 56	27	80 28	47	55 68	67	56 64
8	75 92	28	93 12	48	93 12	68	72 96
9	70 08	29	64 32	49	46 08	69	23 04
10	87 36	30	112 32	50	114 00	70	58 40
11	57 60	31	95 04	51	58 40	71	126 72
12	76 80	32	92 16	52	98 96	72	61 44
13	45 12	33	105 68	53	67 20	73	54 72
14	53 76	34	130 56	54	83 52	74	75 84
15	42 24	35	66 24	55	98 88	75	81 60
16	49 92	36	188 24	56	83 52	76	42 24
17	52 80	37	105 68	57	100 56	77	51 84
18	66 24	38	109 92	58	63 36	78	108 48
19	35 52	39	49 92	59	86 40	79	97 44
20	38 40	40	78 72	60	53 76		

Nov. 17-4w NATHAN HIATT, Chairman

1860.....FALL TRADE.....1860.

JAMES WOODHOUSE & CO., Booksellers, Stationers, and Dealers in PIANO FORTES, GUITARS, VIOLINS, MUSIC, &c., 139 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA., beg leave to call the attention of the public to their stock of goods, which, already, one of the largest in the state, in their line of business, they are now increasing by fresh supplies, which will make it complete in every department, and well worthy the attention of buyers. They especially invite an examination from the country merchants, confidently believing that they are able to supply their wants to their entire satisfaction.—They can furnish from their BOOK-BINDERY and Manufactory every description of BLANK and MEMORANDUM BOOK, and at low prices. Their Ware-Rooms are constantly supplied with a large assortment of PIANO FORTES, of the very best manufacture, which they are willing to sell on reasonable terms. Orders are respectfully solicited and will be promptly and faithfully attended to. JAMES WOODHOUSE & CO.

P. S.—They have recently published a new work, by an able and distinguished citizen of Virginia—"The Lost PRINCIPLE"—addressed especially to the young men of the South, but which has been favorably received by the reading public everywhere. Nov. 10—tf.

"Amidst the sensation novels and frothy literature of the nineteenth century, it is refreshing to see issuing from the press, on either side of the Atlantic, a work full of bold and original thought, but especially so when such a work comes from a Virginian, and is in Virginia first published to the world. Such is the "Lost Principle, by Barbarossa."—*Richmond Examiner.*

A YOUNG LADY, who is fully competent to discharge the duties of an Amanuensis, would like to get a situation in this peculiar department. Address, LOTTIE BASCOMB,
Nov. 3—4t. Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED, by Two Southern young Ladies, who can present the highest testimonials, situations as teachers of the English branches. For their addresses, apply to the TIMES OFFICE.
Oct. 13—4t.

I, THE SUBSCRIBER, do forewarn all persons from trading with, or harboring my wife ELIZA, under the penalty of the law. J. W. COE.
Oct. 20—3t Greensboro Patriot please copy.

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS—In consequence of gas having been lately introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosine Lamps, which we propose to sell for less than the original cost. We can furnish lamps suited to churches, academies, parlors or kitchens. Call at the Drug Store may5 PORTER & GORRELL.

J. F. JOLLEE, at Winbourne & Witty's old stand, is now receiving and opening his stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES, &c.,
which he will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. A call is solicited from both ladies and gentlemen before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.
apr21-tf J. F. JOLLEE.

JOB WORK.—The reputation we have enjoyed for the last five years sustains us in putting OUR JOB WORK IN COMPETITION WITH THAT OF ANY OFFICE IN THE STATE.

We will do any kind of Printing as neat and as CHEAP as any other office will, and
ALWAYS HAVE IT EXECUTED WHEN PROMISED
Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
October, 1860. Greensboro, N. C.

R. HOE & CO., New Hand-Power CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE.—The subscribers have recently constructed a new SINGLE CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE, expressly designed for those offices where the business is too great to be done on an ordinary Hand-press, but not sufficient to warrant the purchase of a high-priced, fast machine, to be driven by steam-power. The Press now offered is very light and convenient in form, and is constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner. It has the registering and the patent self-flying apparatus, and the best newspaper work can be done on it. One man at the crank can easily work off 700 to 800 impressions per hour. It is constructed so that steam-power may be applied when required.
R. HOE & CO.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold Street, New York.

Publishers of newspapers are at liberty to insert this advertisement three times in their weekly paper, with this note, at any time during the next six months, but not later, provided they purchase type or material of our manufacture for four times the amount of their bill, which will be allowed in settlement of ours on receipt of a copy of their paper containing the advertisement.
Oct. 20—3t.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A YOUNG LADY SHOCKINGLY MURDERED BY A SLAVE.

Reliable intelligence from Fulton, Calloway county, Mo., apprises us that a shocking tragedy occurred within eight miles of that place on Saturday last.

In the house of a Mr. Barnes was a female slave of irascible and dangerous temper, who had frequently been enraged at Mr. Barnes' daughter, Susanna J., a young lady of some eighteen years of age. Saturday morning, the slave Toney was sent to work in a corn field, and the family set off to attend a meeting of some kind, leaving Miss Barnes alone at home. On returning from the meeting they were horrified to find her shockingly beaten to death, and the floor and walls of the dwelling bespattered with blood. The dinner table had been set, evidently by Miss B., and her knitting work lay disarranged on the kitchen floor. The kitchen showed blood and signs of a struggle. Blood marks were visible along the walls to the east room, on the floor and walls of which was much more blood, and the room exhibited plain traces of a violent strife. Next, the blood was traced to the west room, where the murder had been committed, and where the corpse was found lying in gore.

The slave woman was called and found to have changed her dress since morning. On search, the dress was found in the field, hidden and bloody. A shovel was found bloody and battered. When confronted with her bloody dress, the woman confessed that she had killed Miss Barnes. She was placed in custody of Deputy Constable Henry Willing, who rode off in haste for the jail at Fulton. When within three miles of Fulton he was overtaken by a party on horses, who took the prisoner from him, led her to a tree not far off, and there hanged her until she was dead.

NEW PATENTS

Patents have been recently issued from the office at Washington, to Wesley A. Coe., of Greensboro', N. C., for improved peach parer: to Lewis Evans, of Morgantown, Va., for improved flask for casting packing round cannon balls; to C. A. McEvoy, Richmond, Va., for improved sabre bayonet fastening.

SOUTHERN SAWS.

We invite the attention of hardware dealers and of the public, to the following notice from the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch.*

Richmond Saws.—At the exhibition of the Virginia Mechanics' Institute, held in this city we were particularly struck with the beautiful display of large and small Circular, Rip, Cross Cut, Hand Tenon and other saws manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Boyle & Gamble, of this city, and pronounced by judges to be superior in temper to those of all other factories on exhibition. Messrs. B. & G. are comparatively new beginners though the senior has been connected with another factory for several years, and is a complete master of the business. We are quite sure that they will meet with a liberal trade from all sections of the country, and that these manufactures will speedily supercede the Northern Saws now supplied by hardware merchants.

THE NEWBERN FAIR.

The Newbern Fair of last week, set forth a showing in regard to the products exhibited, highly creditable to the known energy and enterprise of the citizens of the town and the surrounding country. We quote from the *Progress.* "The various departments were well filled and the exhibition, taken altogether may be considered eminently successful; and the Executive Committee and the Marshall and his aids deserve as we doubt not but they will receive the entire approbation of the thousands who have attended the Fair."

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.

We understand that the gross receipts of this road, for the year ending 30th September, 1860, have been $500,209.58, being an increase of $22,654 82 over the receipts of the year ending September 30th, 1859

The total cost of operating the road, has been $252,714.93 leaving $246,494.64 as the nett income. The cost of operating the road has been swelled above that of last year by the necessity of purchasing additional locomotives and rolling stock.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

E. J. Hale, Jr. is associated in the publication of this old and well known paper. The business of the establishment will be conducted in future under the Firm of Edward J. Hale & Sons.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Fort Monroe (Old Point Comfort) is now said to be rendered one of most formidable fortresses in the country. Its armament has been improved in many respects, and looks truly formidable. The number of guns mounted is no less than two hundred and eighty-five which throw twelve thousand four hundred and seventeen pounds of iron. There are, besides, ten mortars and five siege howitzers. The new fort commonly known as the Rip Raps, will, when perfectly completed, have one hundred and eight eight-inch Columbiads, and fifty-four forty two guns, all casemated, and eight ten inch Columbiads, and forty six nine inch ditto, all amberbette. Nothing that could be done to perfect the ensemble of the battery has been neglected.

FIRE IN GEORGIA.

FORT GAINES, GA., Nov. 7.—A fire in this village to-day, consumed the Agency of the Bank of Columbus together with several stores and dwellings. Loss $40,000 to $50,000.—It was the act of an incendiary.

SUICIDE.

The body of Mr. Daniel McPherson, a respectable citizen, residing about 3 miles from this place, was found in the woods a few hundred yards from his house on Monday morning last, with his throat cut and a razor lying near. There appears to be no doubt as the Coroner's inquest ascertained, that he had committed suicide. He was a single man, of perhaps 50 years of age, in comfortable and even opulent circumstances, of a gloomy habit of mind; and on Sunday morning had sat down to breakfast, but ate nothing, rose and walked out, without exciting any particular attention, and was not seen again till his body was found the next day.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A YOUNG LADY IN HOMESPUN.

A gay and fashionable young lady attracted considerable attention at the Georgia Fair held at Atlanta last week, because of a most handsome and neatly fitting copperas homespun dress which she wore, and of which she seemed justly proud. She is said to be wealthy and of a fine family, and for her dress, which really was among the handsomest of any kind on the ground, she certainly deserves a grand premium, and we insist upon the Agricultural Society's awarding her one.

An exchange says, we heard a number of ladies wish for a dress like it but whether they wished it because of the style of goods, or because they discovered it to be so popular we will not say. But most assuredly we were delighted to see this one Southern lady rigged out in home-made cloth, Southern manufacture and we predict that in a short time it will be all the go. The North then will learn that our Southern ladies can dress neatly and look sweetly without calling upon them for fine silks and muslins or northern manufactured goods of any kind.

A BRAVE WESTERN BOY.

Edward, a boy about fifteen, was left at home during the visit of his father and mother to their friends in the vicinity of New York, and every night slept alone in the house, which was situated in a piece of woods a mile or two from Fort Des Moines. One night last week, Ned, who slept in a room on the second floor at the head of the stairs, was awakened by a noise in the rooms below. Listening a moment, and all being quiet, he went to sleep again. After a while he was again awakened, and listening, he heard a soft step on the carpeted stairs, approaching his room. He sprang up, seized his shot gun, which he always kept loaded, and springing to the head of the stairs, called out, "Stand, or I'll fire!" All was dark, but a noise on the stairway told him that some one was not standing but moving, and he aimed the gun down the stairs and fired. Almost immediately he heard the noise of something falling in the parlor, and running to the window, saw a man running away through the woods. He then struck a light and went down stairs. The door which opened at the foot of the stairs was perforated with the shot; and in the parlor was everything of any value in the house tied in bundles ready for removal. All the clothes, silver, linen, cutlery, and everything moveable, had been packed up in parcels.

A SPECTACLE FOR ABOLITIONISTS.

Among the large throng who were present, and took part in the divine service held in the grove of the Presbyterian Church last Sabbath week, were several hundred colored persons (slaves,) occupying a division to themselves, provided with seats as good as the whites, well clothed—they heard the same sermon, joined in the same prayers and hymns, and partook of the same sacrament with their masters at the Lord's Table, and cheerfully contributed their mite to send the Gospel to perishing heathens. And so it is throughout the whole southern country, the blacks are well provided with christian privileges, having church accommodations, and hear the Gospel preached on every Sabbath equally with their masters and mistresses.—*Iredell Express.*

DEAD.

Rev. Adam Empie, D. D. died in Wilmington, the 6th inst. in the 76th year of his age.

Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c.; and in case of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* Nov. 3—1y.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying I can cure anyone of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mail.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted would do well to write him and describe their case.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,
tf Greensboro, N. C.

DRUGS, &c.—PORTER & GORRELL are now receiving the largest stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, &c., ever offered in this market. One of the firm has just returned from the Northern markets, where he has been for several weeks, selecting with extreme care every article pertaining to the business. We specially invite the attention of physicians to our unusually heavy stock and splendid assortment. We feel confident that we can fill their orders with such an excellent quality of Drugs and on such liberal terms as to give entire satisfaction. may5

HENRICO PILE LOTION—The only known sure remedy for the piles. For sale at the Drug Store. may5 PORTER & GORRELL.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The fall session of this school will commence on the First Monday in July, 1860, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.

dec24-tf E. F. WATSON.

THE OCEAN, from time immemorial, has been a place of resort for health and for sublime scenery. In view of this fact the

ATLANTIC FEMALE SCHOOL

Has been established at MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., in full and open view of the Sound and the Ocean, for the accommodation of such as would like to educate their daughters within the wave's enchanting harmony, and have them fanned by healthful and invigorating breezes. This School shall be *thorough and cheap!*

aug4-1y L. BRANSON.

J. R. & E. M. McAULAY'S SELECT SCHOOL.—*Morganton, N. C.* The course of instruction will embrace the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and the usual English branches. It will be our earnest endeavor to render our School thoroughly preparatory to the University of N. C., or any College.

Morganton is beautifully situated among the mountains of N. C., and will soon be accessible by rail road. There is, at present, a daily coach from the head of the road, 12 miles from Morganton. ☞ For *terms*, address the Principals Sept. 1—3m.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Exercises will be resumed on the 10th October, with a full Board of Instruction.

Tuition and Board per session of Twenty Weeks, $66.00
Music on Piano, ... 22.00

All the ornamental Branches at moderate rates. Latin and Greek Languages included in regular course. Tuition and Board payable in advance. Young ladies furnish their own towels. T. R. WALSH.

Sep. 15—2m. *President.*

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The next term will commence August 15th. We have good boarding accommodations for about two hundred students.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, ... $50 00 per annum.
Tuition in Prep. ..... $20 00 to $25 00 per annum.
Board, including rooms, fuel, washing, &c., ... $8 00 to $10 00 per month.

july7-1w B. CRAVEN.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—This enterprising Institution, located at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C., will begin its next session September 26, 1860. It enjoys a beautiful and healthful situation, and is of easy access to all parts of the State. Its literary and moral advantages are unsurpassed by institutions of a similar character throughout the country. Entire expenses for session of 10 months, including board, washing, fuel, tuition, and all incidentals, from $107 to $137. For further particulars address

Rev. D. D. BITTLE, *President*, or
aug. 25-4t Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH, *Sec'y of Board.*

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL.
HIGH POINT, North Carolina.

S. LANDER, A. M., *Principal.*
Miss J. C. LINDSAY, } *Assistants.*
Miss M. J. TUCKER, }
Mrs. M. J. LANGDON, } *Music, &c.*
Mrs. L. A. LANDER, }
Miss F. A. LANGDON. }

The fall session began August 6th. Pupils admitted any time, and charged for the time they remain.

RATES PER SESSION—Board $40.00; Tuition $7.50, $10.00, $12.50, 15.00; Latin or French $5.00; Piano or Guitar, $20.00.

TERMS—Twenty-five dollars per session in advance, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils furnish their own towels and candles. They are not allowed to make accounts.

For further information address the Principal.

June 30—tf.

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMINARY, Alamance county, N. C., Mrs. NANNIE M. MORTON, Principal, with competent Assistants. This Institution is located in a healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Gibsonville Station, on the North Carolina Railroad.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Lower English Branches	$7 00
Higher English Branches	10 00
Music on Piano	15 00
Use of Instrument	1 00
French	5 00
Oil Painting	10 00
Wax, Leather Work, and Embroidery, each	5 00
Board, per session	70 00

The fall session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of July, 1860. Letters should be addressed to

JACOB MORTON.
may5-tf Morton's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.—This Institution commenced its first Session on Thursday, July 19th. The buildings formerly used for the accommodation of visitors to the "Springs," are now devoted exclusively to College purposes, so that young Ladies may here enjoy all the benefits of the best "Watering Places," while securing all the advantages of the best Literary Institutions, at less than one-third the usual cost of boarding at such places. Although this is a Methodist College, and has a Methodist minister as its President, yet no sectarian views of any denomination will be inculcated,—the only object being to build up a great Literary Institution upon an economical basis. Parents may rest assured that their daughters will here receive every attention that their comfort or happiness may need. Students are charged from date of entrance to close of Session; but we have no extra charges and deductions are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable half at entrance, the remainder at close of session.

Expenses per Session of Five months—Elementary English, $12.50; Higher English, $15.00; Modern Languages, each, $7.50; Ancient Languages, each, $7.50; Music, $22.50; Painting in Oil, $20.00; Painting in water colors, $10.00; Grecian and Antique, each, $12.00; Drawing and Embroidery, each, $6.00; Board, including room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, $50.00. For particulars refer to pamphlet, or address, REV. W. B. McGILVRAY, A. M.,

aug 4-1y President.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!—Having purchased of J. B. F. BOONE his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand—which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY.

☞ Opposite Brittain's Hotel.

July 21-tf B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

A YOUNG LADY, OF BUSINESS tact, would like a situation, as AMANUENSIS to an invalid, or any one requiring such service.—No objection to go South. For further particulars, address

KATE J. BOYD,
Sep. 22.-tf. New York Post Office.

Every description of legal BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Periodicals.

THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The third volume of this journal commenced with the year 1860. It will be published monthly, at

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!

and each number will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter.

THE JOURNAL is neatly printed, on good book paper, with some improvements, and efforts will be made to improve it in every respect, in proportion to the encouragement received from those to whom it looks for support.

It is the property and organ of the STATE Educational Association, and is under its control; and it is the aim and wish of the committee to whom the management of it is entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.

THE JOURNAL is also designed to be a medium of communication between the General Superintendent of Common Schools and the school officers and teachers of the State. And, since the county boards of superintendents are beginning to act under the law allowing them to "subscribe for a copy of THE JOURNAL for each school district to their respective counties," more attention will be given to the special interests and wants of Common Schools.—Teachers and other friends of education are earnestly requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance; any one sending ten new subscribers, will be entitled to one copy extra.

THE JOURNAL and THE TIMES, one year, for $2.50.

As a medium for ADVERTISING, The *Journal* is not surpassed by any publication in the State. In about one fourth of the counties it is sent to not less than three persons in each school district, and exceeding 3 miles square, which gives it a circulation equivalent to 5000, or more, with a constant increase. For terms, &c., address

J. D. CAMPBELL,
tf Greensborough, N. C.

THE PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY!
A NORTH CAROLINA PAPER!
THE TIMES;
A large Eight-Page Weekly, published in Greensboro, N. C.
$2.00 a year; $1.00 for six months.

THE TIMES contains weekly forty columns of choice matter, specially adapted to the family circle. It is neither sectarian nor political, but by being courteous to all sects and parties, it is the constant aim of the publishers to present in its columns whatever may elevate the people and enrich the State. The publishers would earnestly appeal to the families of North Carolina to give THE TIMES a trial; try it for six months, to see if it be not as well to patronise home papers, as those from abroad: to build up home interests and a State pride, as to scatter our substance and our energies among strangers. Give The Times a trial and then let it stand upon its merits.

What is said of The Times.

"The Times I regard as the very first of our Southern literary weeklies."—Rev. Charles F. Deems.

"I know of no weekly published anywhere, that is so deserving of Southern patronage, as The Times."—Rev. J. E. Edwards.

"There is no pandering to a vitiated taste—every article is of a moral tendency, and calculated both to amuse and instruct."—Wilmington Herald.

"One of the handsomest weekly papers published in the Union."—Spirit of the Age.

"Let the people of North Carolina encourage their own newspapers."—Raleigh Standard.

Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
Greensboro, N. C.

☞ Specimen numbers sent free on application.

LETTER FROM REV. C. F. DEEMS, D. D.

My Dear Sirs:—I have had the pleasure of reading THE TIMES from its first issue. The late improvements, the amount of talent enlisted, the outlay, the enterprise you have exhibited, should all stir our people to give you a large patronage. THE TIMES I regard as the very first of our Southern literary weeklies, and I am sure that if all we say about 'Southern independence' be not mere talk, your paper will secure a large circulation. If any 'good word' I can utter will serve you, I am sure it will be cheerfully spoken. Very respectfully, and sincerely yours, CHARLES F. DEEMS.

LETTER FROM REV. J. E. EDWARDS.

Messrs. Editors:—I have for the last two or three years been a regular reader of the Greensboro Times, and it affords me unfeigned pleasure to witness its steady progress in all those elements of a weekly literary and miscellaneous journal that adapt it so admirably to the social condition, civil institutions, and literary tastes of our Southern population. I know of no weekly paper, published anywhere, that is so deserving of Southern patronage, as the Times. It is edited with caution and taste; it has a list of contributors to its columns of which any paper might be proud; its miscellaneous selections are free from coarseness, and immoral sentiments; its anecdotes, wit and humor, are piquant, racy and refreshing; in a word it is a safe, edifying, and highly interesting *family journal*, in which may be found something for parents and children, young men and maidens, and "all sorts and conditions of men." I take great pleasure in commending it to *Southern patronage* as one of the best *home papers* that has fallen under my eye. JOHN E. EDWARDS.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, is one of the cheapest publications in the country. Two volumes a year are published, each volume containing at least 480 pages, in neat style, with fine cover and advertising sheet. The two volumes will be furnished for only $3 for the year 1860. Clubs remitting us $15 in one letter, will be entitled to six copies.

THE MESSENGER will add, as heretofore, present its readers with reviews, historical and biographical sketches, novels, tales, travels, essays, poems, critiques, and papers on the army, navy, and other national subjects. The editorial and critical department will continue under the charge of Jno. R. Thompson, Esq. The business department is conducted by the undersigned, to whom all communications of a business nature must be addressed.

MACFARLANE, FERGUSSON & CO.,
or, Bank and 12th Sts., Richmond, Va.
jan7-tf

Petersburg.

1860.....FALL.....FALL.....1860.

DIRECT TRADE.—I am now receiving by Ship *Susan Hicks, of my own importation, direct from Liverpool to City Point, Virginia*, and by Ship W. S. Lindsay from Liverpool to New York, a large stock of *EARTHENWARE, CHINA, PARIAN WARE, &c.*, and am receiving from the Western and Eastern Factories, GLASS WARE of all descriptions cut and prepared. My stock is large, embracing all goods found in Crockery, Glass and House furnishing establishments. I am prepared, and will offer great inducements to punctual paying, or cash customers, and ask of all an examination of my goods and prices before purchasing. Best Baltimore city made Stone Ware on hand. SAMUEL STEVENS.

Petersburg Va. [aug. 18—2m.]

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Threshers, Tobacco Screws and Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Cotton Gin Irons, &c., on hand and made to order. Above is a cut of a labor-saving Tobacco Screw which carries its lever back and forward without change. Our Power and Thresher will thresh 250 bushels wheat per day, with four horses.

TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, *Petersburg, Va.*
Sept. 8—1y. Opposite Jarratt's Hotel.

HATS, CAPS, FURS &c.—At No. 17 Sycamore Street, *PETERSBURG, VA.* I wish to make known to COUNTRY MERCHANTS and purchasers generally, that I have received my *Fall Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.*, which is very large and varied and embraces all the new and desirable styles and qualities, from the cheapest Negro Hats and Caps, to the finest dress Hats for gentlemen. I have taken great care in the selection of this stock, and from my long experience in the business feel justified in saying, that it cannot be surpassed by any other establishment north or south. *Country Merchants* are particularly invited to call and examine, with the assurance that my prices and terms shall be satisfactory. [mh. 24-1y] JAMES E. WOLFE

STRANGERS Visiting Petersburg always wish to see every thing of interest. An hour can be spent in the large Establishment of J. T. Young, corner of Bank and Sycamore streets, to a better advantage than at any other place in this city. If you do not wish to purchase anything, the proprietor or clerks will take the greatest pleasure in showing all the latest styles of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, and explain the difference in quality and prices. If you should find any thing to suit your fancy, you can rest assured it will not be misrepresented as to the quality. An unlimited invitation is extended to all.

J. T. YOUNG.

N. B.—Watches repaired by the best workmen, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Jewelry mended in the best manner and made to look as good as new, at the Marble Front. aug. 25—3m.

1860.....SPRING STOCK.....1860.

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY

The subscriber has received, and begs to call the attention of wholesale dealers to his splendid stock of

Confectioneries, Fruits, Nuts, Fancy Goods,
Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Peaches,
Cordials, Syrups, Sardines, Soda, Nutmegs,
Scotch Ale, London Porter, Matches,
Blacking, Perfumery, Soaps, Playing Cards,
Baskets, Musical Instruments, Toys,
Matches, Porte Monnaies, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large variety of Notions, usually to be found in similar establishments. New arrivals of Choice Fruits, Nuts, &c., tri-weekly, from Baltimore and New York.

☞ Orders solicited, and promptly and faithfully executed.

A. BUTTS, Jr.,
(Successor to S. H. MARKS.)
may24-1y No. 82 Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va

ROCK ISLAND JEANS, A LARGE Assortment for SALE at
Sept. 8. DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO'S.

Business Cards.

W. GRAYDON.....J. GRAYDON.....G. H. SEELEY.....W. A. SCOTT.

A. PERRY SPERRY, of North Carolina, with WM. GRAYDON & CO., importers and dealers of Dry Goods, 46 Park Place, and 41 Barclay st., New York. 2-1y

C. POLVOGT, Upholster and Paper Hanger, Corner FRONT and PRINCESS Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand
MATTRESSES, LOUNGES,
CUSHIONS, FEATHERS,
CURLED HAIR, MOSS, and
ALL UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.

Also, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Fire Screens and Decorations of every description.

PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.

Prompt attention given to fitting up Rail Road Cars, Steamboats and Private Dwellings. July 21—8m.

FINLEY JOHNSON, being well known as a Writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid. He will write orations, addresses, essays, presentation speeches and replies, prepare matter for the press, write acrostics, lines for albums, obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secrecy maintained. Post-office address, Baltimore, M. D. 107-tf

GEO. H. KELLY, BOOKSELLER, No. 27 Market street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand every variety of school books, miscellaneous books, blank books, drawing books, music books, foolscap and letter papers, ladies' note and billet paper, artist materials of all kinds, letter presses, letter copying books, inks, pencils, envelopes, law books, doctor books, drawing papers, lithographs for Grecian and oil paintings, Wm. Knabe & Co.'s celebrated piano fortes, Grover & Baker sewing machines, and Comner sewing machines. All orders for any of the above articles promptly filled and [illegible] july30-1y.

JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER, and dealer in Furniture, near the N. C. Railroad depot, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand or will make to order all kinds of cabinet-furniture, such as dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, cottage-bedsteads, chairs, coffins. FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES (Rosewood finish) of all sizes, always on hand, &c. Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work, as he is confident from his past experience it cannot be excelled. Work delivered on board the cars free of charge. 127-1y

JAMES M. EDNEY, GENERAL Purchasing and Commission Merchant, and dealer in pianos, melodeons, pumps, safes, sewing machines, &c., No. 147 Chambers street, New York. Commission for buying and forwarding, two and a half per cent. Also, sole proprietor of the American Pump, raising water in all depths under 150 feet, by hand. Also, publisher of "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of N. Carolina," "Southern Bishops," "Hickory Nut Falls," &c. *References:* McPheeters & Glenedin, John R. Odom, Va.; Hon. John Baxter, Rev. W. G. Brownlow, Tenn.; Hon. T. L. Jones, Newport, Ky.; Brown & McMillan, Washington; W. & D. Richardson, Galveston, Texas; D. R. McAnally, D.D., St. Louis; Rev. G. C. Gillespie, New Orleans; J. W. Story, Charleston, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. D. L. Swain, Charles F. Deems, D.D., North Carolina; Myatt & Toler, Ala. tf

OTTO HUBER, JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER, West market street, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand a splendid stock of fine and fashionable jewelry of every description, among which may be found several magnificent sets of coral jewelry. He has also a stock of fine gold and silver watches. All repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. All persons wishing to purchase jewelry will do well to call on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident he can sell as good bargains as can be bought in this market. aug4-tf

T. R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor, No. 15 Fayetteville Street, *RALEIGH, North Carolina*, will return in a few days from New York, with a large supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods in every variety. He respectfully invites the attention of the Gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity to his establishment, and warrants the best goods, and the best fits at the cheapest Northern prices. He will visit any place for the purpose of taking measures, where a number of orders are made up for him to justify. Encourage home industry. Nov. 3—tf.

WILLIAM C. DONNEL, PHOTOGRAPHIST. Garrett's new building, is taking pictures at fifty cents and upwards. Having just received a large and well assorted variety of cases, he respectfully invites the public generally to call and examine specimens and give him a trial, and if he does not please, he makes no charge. 38-1y

Dry Goods, &c.

1860.....NEW STORE.....1860

GRAND DISPLAY of Fall and Winter GOODS. *DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO.*, are now receiving, and will continue to receive during the present season, the most complete assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, JEWELRY, GROCERIES, &c., ever brought to this market. Possessing unusual facilities for the purchase of goods from the very first-class Commission, Importing, Manufacturing Houses in the North, they are thus enabled to *defy competition* in any Goods in their line. In

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS, and
SHOES

they call special attention, and in the GROCERY LINE they will not be undersold. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the NEW STORE.

DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & WOLFF,
East Market Street, Greensboro.

BREAKFAST and SUPPER HOUSE. BAKER'S HOTEL, *Goldsboro, N. C.*—Right-Hand side going South—Left-Hand side going North. *MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.* Baggage taken to and from the Rail Road free of Charge. Attached is one of the best Barber Shops. Liquors not to be excelled. J. J. BAKER, *Proprietor.*

J. H. BAKER, *Sup't.* [aug. 18—tf.]

250 ACRES LAND FOR SALE, on Troublesome Creek, Guilford Co. I wish to sell privately my very valuable Tract of LAND, lying on the waters of Troublesome Creek, in the northern part of the county of Guilford. The land is in a high state of cultivation; 100 Acres heavy, wood-land; 25 Acres bottom land. There are two very good dwelling houses, with necessary out-houses &c., upon the premises, so that the land, if preferred, might be divided into two tracts. The land is located one mile north of Flat Rock and joins the tracts of Elliott H. Oakes, Barny Trotter, James Adams and Isaac Oakes. My address is Summerfield.

Oct. 13—1ow. ALLEN OLIVER.

WEST GREEN NURSERIES AND GARDENS, near Greensboro.—Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to visit the above establishment, will find hacks, carriages, &c., at Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and other days if necessary. For tickets apply to PORTER & GORRELL, at the Drug Store.

may26—3m WESTBROOK & MENDENHALL.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH! The old and long established House of

S. ARCHER & CO.,

is now receiving the most complete and largest stock of fashionably made clothing to found this side of Mason & Dixon's line. Overcoats, Frock, Dress, Business and fashionable low prices. A superb choice of Pants and Vests, Ties, Shoes, Boots, Hats and Caps, Shirts, Watches and Jewelry, Knives, Perfumeries, Walking Canes, and thousands of articles too numerous to mention.

Possessing unusual facilities for the purchase of Goods from the very first Importing and Manufacturing Houses in the North, we are enabled to sell Goods cheaper than anybody else in our line of business. We would therefore to call the attention of our friends and customers that in case they wish to save money, they can do well by calling on us, before purchasing elsewhere. S. ARCHER & CO.

All orders left at our Store promptly attended to, as S. Archer is located in Baltimore. S. & CO.

Nov. 5—1y.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. *AGENTS WANTED* in every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of 250 of the best and most elegantly illustrated works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic, and Merchant; they are published in the best style, bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the library of every Household in the land.

To men of enterprise and industrious habits this business offers an opportunity for profitable and permanent seldom to be met with.

Persons desiring to act as agents will receive prompt by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing

LEARY, GITZ & CO.,
No. 224 North Second street, Philadelphia.
Oct. 27—tf.

Children's Department.

EDITED BY WILLIAM B. HUNTER.
"THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND."

MISSIONARY RIDDLE.

The following riddle is said to have been written in aid of a London Missionary Society. Come, boys and girls, put on your thinking caps and solve it. You will have to look very carefully into one of the books of the old Testament.

Come and commiserate
One who has Mind
Helpless and desolate,
Void of a mind:
Guileless, deceiving,
Though unbelieving,
Free from all sin:
By mortals adored,
Still I ignored
The world I was in.
King Ptolemy's Cæsar's
And Tiglath Pileser's
Birthdays are shown:
Wise men, astrologers,
All are acknowledgers
Mine is unknown.
I ne'er had a father
Or mother; or, rather,
If I had either,
Then they were neither
Alive at my birth;
Lodged in a palace,
Hunted by malice,
I did not inherit,
By lineage or merit,
A spot on the earth.
Nursed among Pagans, no one baptized me:
A sponsor I had, who ne'er catechized me:
She gave me the name to her heart that was dearest,
She gave me the place to her bosom was nearest
But one look of kindness
She cast on me never,
Nor a word in my blindness
I heard from her ever.
Compass'd by dangers,
Nothing could harm me;
By foemen and strangers
Nought could alarm me;
I saved, I destroy'd;
I bless'd, I alloy'd;
Kept a crown for a prince,
But had none of my own;
Fill'd the place of a king,
But ne'er sat on a throne;
Rescued a warrior; baffled a plot;
Was what I seem'd not, seem'd what I am not.
Devoted to slaughter,
A price on my head,
A king's lovely daughter
Watch'd by my bed:
Though gently she dress'd me, fainting with fear,
She never caress'd me, nor wiped off a tear:
Never moisten'd my lips, though parching and day,
(What marvel a blight should pursue till she die?)
'Twas Royalty nursed me,
Wretched and poor:
'Twas Royalty cursed me
In secret, I'm sure.
I live not, I died not; but tell you I must,
That ages have pass'd since I first turn'd to dust.
This paradox whence? This squalor! this splendour!
Say, *was* I a King, or a silly Pretender?
Fathom the mystery
Deep in my history;
Was I a man?
An angel supernal?
A demon infernal?
Solve it who can!

THE BLESSEDNESS OF THE PURE IN HEART.

"Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God."

I have read of a man who lived on a lonely island and built himself a mud house to live in. He was so much afraid of wild beasts that he would not make a door, but he made a hole high up in the wall, and he climbed up to this hole by a ladder, and when he had got in, he drew the ladder after him, and then he felt that he was safe.

Now, if our hearts were houses like this, without any door, then we might hope that if only once clean, they would be kept pure without any trouble of ours. But alas! there are doors by which enemies can get into our hearts. The two chief doors are called Eye-gate and Ear-gate, and many of things that spot and soil the soul come in by these two gates.

Do you ask what comes in through Eye-gate? I answer, Sights of wickedness come in by it.

There are many wicked deeds that are done; and I am sorry to say, many children,—yes, and grown people, too,—instead of shutting their eyes, look at these things and laugh at them.

Such a sight is a drunken man or woman.—It is a hateful sight to see a man, formed in God's likeness, making himself lower than the brute beasts of the field. And yet I see boys and girls, men and women, laughing at the sight, as if it were a good joke, and nothing more.

Ah! every such laugh—every such sight, when it flies in at Eye-gate—falls on the heart like a black smut on the snow.

Another kind of sight which comes in at Eye-gate, is the looking at bad books. There are many bad books that are doing the devil's dirty work in the world. They are handed about secretly, for even those who have them are almost ashamed to own them. I hope such books may never come into your hands; but, if they do, fling them from you unread and unopened; for if you read them—if you look at their filthy pictures—then the evil flies through the Eye-gate and settles on the heart like the black smut on the snow, and from that you cannot cleanse it, do what you will.

"About twenty-five years ago (says one) I made friends with a lad at school. One morning, at a street-corner, he handed me a book; we stood at that corner for a few moments, while I looked at the pictures and read a few pages. I handed it back to him and never saw it again; but the poison took effect; the sin left its work: I cannot rub out the thoughts which in that quarter of an hour that vile book lodged in my heart, and which still haunt me, like foul spectres, during my private prayers, in the church, and even at the communion-table."

Salad for the Solitary.

Wit is brush-wood, Judgment timber: the one gives the greatest flame, the other yields the durablest Heat; and both meeting make the best Fire. SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

HOLD ON, MR. CONDUCTOR.

In a certain seaboard city a very popular "sensation" divine was holding forth in his most eloquent strain, his theme being the *Railroad to Heaven*. He classed the various denominations of Christians as cars of the train.

"First," said he "I will notice the gorgeous car of the Episcopalians, hung with golden-tinselled drapery, and filled with richest velvet and downy cushions, on which its inmates may recline at rest and

"Be carried to the skies,
On flowery beds of ease."

From this car the deep-toned and solemn voiced organ sends forth its soul melting and heart subduing music, and all about it is grand and elegant.

"Next I will place the Presbyterian car.—This car, like its predecessor, is quite gaudily arrayed in purple and fine linen, though lacking much of its ceremonious pomp and splendor, but here and there among its well dressed occupants, you may see some of low degree, and from the humble walkes of earth.

"Next shall come the car of our Baptist brethren. This, my hearers, has an immense bathing tub attached to it, and is hung with pictures of 'John in the Wilderness,' 'Christ in the river of Jordan,' &c., &c. The occupants of this car are from all classes and conditions of men, and they exhibit a deep and thorough devotion to their distinctive tenets, and have great faith in their bathing tub ablutions.

"Lastly, my frieds, shall come the Methodist car, plain and unassuming. Its passengers are engaged in shouting 'hallelujah' and 'Glory,' and with timbrel, and harp, and psaltery, they continually make a 'joyful noise unto the Lord,' and are untiring in their efforts to persuade the inhabitants of the country through which the Road passes, to enter the train and go on to the 'promised land.' There is moreover, a great deal of trouble to keep them still and prevent them from falling or being thrown off the train by the violence of their movements.

"Having arranged the train," continued the reverend conductor, "we will give the order 'all abord,' and start the engine."

Just at this point of the discourse an elderly sister, up in one corner of the church, feeling the peculiar influence and beauty of the last illustration, shouted out, at the top of her voice "Glory, glory." A jolly Jack tar, who sat in the prayerless precincts of the street door, instantly jumped to his feet and exclaimed:

"Hold on, Mr. Conductor, hold on, you've left one of the passengers for the last car."

We presume that produced a "sensation."

It is common to say that a liar will not be believed although he speak the truth. The converse of this proposition is equally true, but more unfortunate—that a man who has gained a reputation for veracity will not be discredited though he utter what is false, but he that would make use of a reputation for veracity to establish a lie, would set fire to the temple of truth with a faggot stolen from her altar.

Look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and at those which He has promised His followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower, may return to his house with one blooming in his bosom.

Absence diminishes little passions and augments the larger; as wind extinguishes the flame of a candle, and makes a fire burn the brighter.

An old man makes love at a disadvantage. It must be a very amorous sort of wink that can captivate through a pair of spectacles.

An Irishman once observed that mile-stones were kind enough to answer your questions without giving you the trouble to ask them.

In legal lingo Greenland may be called L. S.—the place of the seal.

The first Reign of Terror—the flood.

Useful Information.

An immense store of rich knowledge is afloat in the world, scattered in paragraphs and odd corners of nearly every monthly, weekly and daily periodical, and which, if collected together, culled and properly arranged, would form a column of useful information invaluable to the man of science, the professional artist, the mechanic, and the farmer.

DIPTHERIA.

An old physician, writing to the Alexandria Gazette from Mason county, Va., says:

This section of our State has been remarkably healthy, until quite lately, when it has been visited by a disease deemed by many to be a new one; but this is altogether a fallacy. I allude to a malady called diptheria, and by the French *diptherite*. The doctors disagree as to the character of this disease, as they are too often apt to do regarding the ills that flesh is heir to. But it is indisputably a modification of scarlatina, or the putrid variety of *Richter*, a very old author, and, therefore, an old disease instead of a new one. And, in plain English, it is nothing more nor less than the *putrid sore throat*, one of the most appalling and dangerous maladies that can possibly visit any community. There is nothing new in it with me, as I have been familiar with it, at different periods, for upwards of fifty-six years—a period in which I have been engaged in the study and practice of medicine.

In a communication like the present, I can only drop a few remarks respecting the treatment of this terrible disease, which has already proved so fatal in several instances, in this and other neighboring counties, as well as on the Ohio side of the river. A man of the name of Swartz lost both of his sons with it—one nearly of age, and the other sixteen—only a few days ago.

Emetics are eminently useful in this disease, and the earlier they are resorted to, the more beneficial will be their effects; indeed, they may be recurred to occasionally throughout the whole course of the disease. The bowels should be kept in a soluble state by the *milder* laxatives. But all active purging should be avoided.

When the fever is on, administer cooling, acidulated drinks—lemonade, cold water, and a little ice. In the *approexia*, or when the system flags with much prostration, exhibit warm, stimulating teas, and drinks.

The local treatment. I employ various local applications; but to mention a few of them must suffice. Make a strong solution of the sulphate of lime, with a pleatiful addition of honey, and use as a gargle several times; or dissolve two drachms of sal ammonia in a pint of water, sweeten well also with honey, and gargle the throat three or four times a day with it. These gargles may be employed alternately. The external applications to the throat may be the volatile liniment, or the camphorated liniment. But when the neck is very hot, it should be kept as cool as possible, even when making these topical applications.

PACKING APPLES IN LEAVES.

A few years ago, Mr. J. W. Boynton, of East Hartford, while gathering up the leaves under an apple tree, in the spring, observed beneath them a few fresh, unfrozen apples. It suggested at once that dry leaves would answer well as packing material for fruit, and the next fall, and every season since, he has used them for this purpose. We saw a few days ago some specimens thus preserved, seemingly as fresh and piquant in flavor as when first gathered, yet he assured us they were varieties that would have decayed months ago if unprotected. His plan is to pack the apples carefully at the proper time, but not to pack them until the forest leaves are perfectly dry and the weather quite cool. Then the apples and leaves are packed in alternate layers, and the last layer of leaves crowded in as close as possible by placing any convenient weight on the cover of the barrel. The leaves are of such elasticity that the whole may be compressed so tightly as to prevent all shucking, &c., and yet not bruise the apples in the slightest degree. In this latitude Mr. Boynton has never found it necessary to keep these barrels of fruit in any place warmer than an open shed. It would be advisable, of course, everywhere to keep them in as cool a place as possible. In the spring they are to be removed to a cool, airy cellar, or to an apartment especially for fruit, in connection with the ice house.—*Homestead*.

FINE PUFF PASTE.

One pound of flour, one egg, a teaspoonful of salt, a piece of butter the size of an egg; mix lightly together, with cold water added by degrees till it becomes a nice paste; work well and roll out to half an inch thick; take one pound of butter, divide into four parts, spread one part over the paste, fold it up and roll it out again, spread over another piece of the butter and fold and roll as before, and so on till all the butter is used. Roll out a quarter of an inch thick, and it is ready for use for pies or puffs. This is the finest puff paste.

SMOKING SEED CORN.

At a late discussion of a farmer's club in Illinois, reported in the Chicago Farmer's Advocate' Mr. Ide says he selects his seed ears in the field before frost, hangs them in a smoke-house—the more smoke the better. The pyroligenous acid imbibed by corn will bring it up in dry, hot weather, and at the end of four weeks the growth will be twice that in corn planted at the same time without smoking, and will be left entirely alone by mice, squirrels or worms.

The young lady with "speaking eyes" has become quite hoarse in consequence of using them too much.

Richmond.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON,.....ALEX'R G. GREEN.....JNO. A. HAWES.

ANDERSON, GREEN & HAWES,
(Successors to Aug. Anderson & Co.) Wholesale dealers in Ribbons, Bonnets and Millinery Goods, 101 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* aug. 25—6mp.

CARLTON, CHAMBERLAIN, & CO.,
No. 111 Main Street, *RICHMOND*, Virginia. Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Sole Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Thread, writing and wrapping Paper, Trunks, Twine, &c. Also of their own manufacture heavy sewed Brogans, suitable for Plantation and Railroad hands. They keep always on hand the largest and best selected stock of goods in their line, to be found in this market—all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. aug. 25—6m.

1860....FALL TRADE....DIRECT IMPORTATION....1860.

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 106 Main street, *RICHMOND*, VA.,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
GUNS, AND "ANCHOR" BOLTING CLOTHS.

have received, per ship "Simon Hinks," direct to this port, their Fall importation of fine and heavy Hardware, and from the manufacturers in the Eastern States, their goods of American make, to which they invite the attention of the merchants of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, guaranteeing to sell as cheap as can be bought in any city, North or East. They are also agents for "Fairbank's" very celebrated Scales, which they sell at manufacturers' prices. Orders shall receive their prompt and careful attention. Sept. 1—1y.

DOUBLE REFINED STEAM CANDIES.—My factory is now complete, and by far the largest establishment of the kind south of Philadelphia, which enables me to offer to the trade of
VIRGINIA,
NORTH CAROLINA,
and TENNESSEE.
An article of city made Steam Refined Crushed Sugar Candy. Warranted to stand in any climate. Much below the Northern price for an article of like standard.
LOUIS J. BOSSIEUX,
mch31—6m No. 80 Main st., Richmond, Va.

DIME HOTEL and RESTAURANT,
Kept on the *EUROPEAN PLAN*, 84 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* Lodging Rooms by the DAY, WEEK or MONTH. MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
Sept. 1.—6m. W. H. HAYWARD.

1860.....FALL TRADE.....1860

FISHER & SHEPHERD, (late Fisher & Winston,) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 125 MAIN STREET, *Richmond*, Va., offer to country merchants, druggists, and physicians throughout the States of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, a large, varied, and well selected stock of pure and reliable Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, French and American Window Glass, Physicians' Outfits, Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, Imported Cigars of the best quality, choice brands of Chewing Tobacco, &c.

They are Agents for many of the most noted and valuable Mineral Waters, which are always on hand—all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in this or any other market.

They earnestly and confidently invite a call from purchasers, assuring them that every article shall be of the best quality.

Particular attention given to every department of the business. All orders attended to promptly and with care. [aug. 18—3m.]

REMOVAL.....DIRECT IMPORTATION.

GEO. J. SUMNER & CO., Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass and Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Castors, Plated Ware, and House-Furnishing Goods, have removed to their new Store, Iron Front Buildings, Governor Street, (near Main,) where, with greatly increased facilities for the accommodation of the trade, they hope to receive a continuance of the extensive patronage so liberally bestowed upon them at their old stand. We are now receiving our Fall Stock, which is larger and more complete than has ever before been offered in the Southern markets, and which we pledge ourselves to *SELL AS LOW AS CAN BE PURCHASED IN ANY HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, guaranteeing to duplicate bills bought from any wholesale house North.*—Our senior partner has been engaged all Summer in selecting goods in the principal European markets, having spent some time in the potteries in England, and visited the principal manufacturers of France, Germany, Prussia, Austria, and the Bohemian provinces. We shall be enabled to offer our goods on the best terms, and respectfully request an examination of our stock and prices, assuring them of our ability *promptly* to fill all orders, as we have largely increased our force, and believe we have the very *best packers* in the trade. A call solicited.
Richmond, Va. GEO. J. SUMNER.
Sept. 1.—2m. T. H. KELLOG.

GEORGE L. BIDGOOD, Bookseller, STATIONER and dealer in FANCY ARTICLES, Agent of the Book and Tract Depository of the Virginia Conference, No. 101 Main street, (one door below Messrs Kent, Paine & Co.,) *RICHMOND, VA.*, keeps on hand one of the largest and most complete assortment of Books, in his line, in the South—and at publisher's Rates. Special attention to orders. Sept. 1—6m.

J. B. FERGUSON, JR.....WM. G. FERGUSON.....J. W. NOWLIN.

J. B. FERGUSON, BROTHER & Co., IMPORTERS and JOBBERS of *DRY GOODS*, No. 9, Pearl St., *RICHMOND, Va.*, beg leave to call the attention of the trade to their Fall Stock, *Imported Direct* from the European Markets. To prompt six months buyers they are prepared to offer great inducements. Sept. 1—3m.

ESTABLISHED.....IN 1838.

KEEN, BALDWIN & WILLIAMS, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *SUPERIOR CLOTHING, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS*, No. 102 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Virginia, keep constantly on hand the largest Stock and Latest Styles to be found in the State. Having unequalled facilities, they are prepared to offer the greatest inducements. Every Article Warranted. Sept. 1—3m.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Druggists, 122, Main, Corner 13th Streets, *RICHMOND, VA.*, offer for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers:—2,500 lbs. best Indigo, 6 hhds. prime Madder, 500 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 100 cases do. in 1 lb. papers, 25 casks Sal. Soda, 800 ounces Sulph. Quinine, 500 kegs Lewis' White Lead, oil, 2,500 lbs. Cream Tartar, 100 bags sifted Pepper, 30 do. Allspice, 60 do. Ginger, prime, 150 bxs Pow'd Spices, pure, 35 bbls. Castor Oil, prime, 25 do. Alcohol, 5 tons "Hill" Zinc in oil, 100 bxs. Starch, 50 bbls. Burning Fluid, 50 do. Coal Oil, 25 do. Sperm Oil, 15 do. Lard Oil, 50 do. Machine Oil, 40 do. Linseed Oil, 25 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 4,000 galls. Lamp Oil, 200 cases Sweet Oil, 150 do. Extract Logwood, 15 kegs assorted Emery, 2,000 lbs. refined Borax, 6 bbls. do. Camphor, 3,000 lbs. pure Saltpetre, 25 bbls. Venetian Red, 2,000 bxs. French Window Glass, assorted sizes. With a full stock of other articles and patent medicines, Fancy Soaps, Perfumes, Painters' Colors, Brushes, &c., &c., on our usual terms. PURCELL, LADD & CO., Druggists,
122 Main street, corner 13th.
N. B.—Particular and prompt attention to packing or forwarding orders. aug. 25—2m.

R. L. DICKINSON, (successor to Binford, Dickinson & Weisiger,) manufacturers of all Kinds of Silk and Fur Hats, and wholesale dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Furs, No. 78 Main st., Richmond, Va. mrh31—1y

THOS. M. SMITH....EDW'D R. RHODES....G. W. WILSON....W. S. HURT.

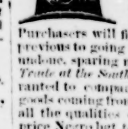
SMITH, RHODES & CO., Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Saddlery, Anchor Bolting Cloth, &c., No. 22, Pearl Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* aug. 25—6m.

PHILIP RAHM, EAGLE MACHINE WORKS, Cary, between 14th and 15th Streets, *Richmond*, Va., Manufacturer of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines of any required power, with either Locomotive, Flue or cylinder Boilers; Sugar Mills, Circular Saw Mills, Irons for Vertical Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Draining Machines, Shingle, Lathe and Planing Machines, Tobacco Factory Fixtures of every description, and all kinds of castings in iron and brass. The subscriber was awarded by the Virginia Mechanics Institute the First Class Diploma, on the 13th November 1854, for a Steam Engine and Circular Saw Mill, and by the Virginia State Agricultural Society, premium for Saw Mill in 1856, and for the best Steam Engine applicable to agricultural purposes, the premium of fifty dollars in 1857; also, by the U. S. Agricultural Society held in Richmond, Va., October 1858, the Grand Gold Medal of Honor! for the best Portable Steam Engine for farm use. He refers, by permission, to Governor Henry A. Wise, Messrs. Warwick & Barksdale, Dunlop, Moncure & Co., Haxall, Grenshaw & Co., and S. McGruder's Sons.
Sept. 1.—1m. PHILIP RAHM.

RICHARDSON & CO., deal exclusively in, and keep for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at their Ware-Rooms, No. 95 Main street, *RICHMOND, Va.*, all kinds of *CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS*, Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, Piano and Table Covers, &c. They will have made to order Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Curtains and Shades. We have received our Imported Goods for the Fall trade, and are now prepared to offer buyers a splendid Stock to select from, of goods in our line—the assortment, embracing goods from the lowest to the highest prices, that will be sold at moderate profits. In our Curtain department will be found the latest styles of material with all the trimmings, fixtures, &c., of the best kind. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock. Sept. 8.—6mp.

CHAS. STEBBINS,.....R. K. PULLEN.....J. GARLAND NELSON.

STEBBINS, PULLEN & CO., Importers and Dealers in *EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS*, Silver Plated Goods, Castors, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, &c. Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Fancy Goods, &c. House Furnishing Goods, Mirrors, Waiters, Table Cutlery, &c., Wholesale and Retail. No. 101 Broad Street, Corner above Washington Monument, *RICHMOND, VA.*
Sept. 1.—3m.



SOUTHERN HAT MANufactory, established 1836. The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina to this extensive Stock of his own and *Foreign Manufactured* Hats—precluding to going further North—as he is leaving nothing undone, sparing no expense or pains to keep the Southern *Trade at the South*. Goods sold in this House will be warranted to compare favorably in quality and prices with goods coming from any other market. There will be found all the qualities of Wool and Fur Hats, from the lowest price Negro hat to the finest quality for Gentlemen—also Ladies' Riding Hats and Ladies' Furs of all the various qualities. Purchasers will do well to call and examine.
Sept. 1.—3m JOHN DOOLEY.
Richmond, Va.

1860.....FALL TRADE.....1860

TO THE MERCHANTS OF VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and TENNESSEE. We ask your examination of our large and varied stock of DRY GOODS, *ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and AMERICAN*, feeling assured we can offer to you greater inducements in purchase from us than heretofore. Our *Foreign Goods* have been selected by one of our firm who has just returned from the European Markets, and most of our importations will come directly to this port.

We have a large assortment of *VIRGINIA* and *Southern made WOOLENS* and *COTTONS*. Also a full assortment of Northern made Fabrics suited to the Southern Trade, all of which we will sell at small advance on cost to the prompt trade. ELLETT & DREWRY,
mch31—6m—3m. No. 17 Pearl st., Richmond, Va.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, Published by A. MORRIS, *RICHMOND, VA.* Robinson's Practice, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4. The Practice in Courts of Justice in England and the United States, by Conway Robinson.

Vol. 1. As to the place and time of a transaction preceeding; treating chiefly of the conflict of laws and the statute of limitation.

Vol. 2. Treating of the subject matter of personal action in other words of the right of action.

Vol. 3. Treating of personal actions with respect to the parties who may sue and be sued; the form of action and the frame of the pleadings.

Vol. 4. As to the pleading in personal actions; treating particularly of declarations and giving forms thereof.

HON JUDGE LOMAX'S WORKS: Lomax's Executors and Administrators, 2 vols 8mo 13.00. Lomax's digest, 2 vols, 8mo, 15.00.

MR. LAND'S: History of a Suit in Equity, 4.00. Suit's American Form Book, 2.50. Call's Virginia Reports, 6 vols, 30.00. Henning & Munford's Report, Complete 1 vol. 20.00. Washington's Report, 1 vol.

IN PRESS: A new edition of the Digest of the Va. Reports. By A. H. Sands, Esq., from Jefferson to 15th Grattan. Tate's Digest has been entirely re-written, and greatly improved, rendering it a perfect and complete index to all the Virginia Reports to the present time.
Sep. 22.—2m.

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO., *RICHMOND, VA.*, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic *DRY GOODS*, and sole Agents for Virginia, of the celebrated "Rock Island (N. C.) Woolen Companies," Kerseys, Jeans and Cassimeres. We offer to the Trade, a large stock of the best Foreign Fabrics selected by our resident Agent in Europe, and imported direct to this market; and also a complete and full assortment of American Goods, both purchased by, and consigned to us, at such rates, as to offer as great inducements to purchasers, as can possibly be presented in any other market. Sept. 1.—4m.

1860.....FALL TRADE.....1860

WM. F. BUTLER & SON, No. 19, Pearl Street, *RICHMOND, VA.*, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in China, Earthenware and Glass; Coal Oil and other Lamps, Looking Glasses, Castors, and fancy goods, have received, of their own Importation, from England direct to this port, and from the American Manufactories, a very large and varied assortment of goods in their line, which they offer to the trade, as low as they can be bought north of this market. Inspecting their goods direct, as they have done for the last 25 years, they can and will sell as low as any Northern House, and respectfully ask the patronage of the Southern trade and public generally. *Store Ware of Factory prices.* Goods packed with great care, and forwarded with the least possible delay.
Sept. 1.—8t.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

FALL TRADE.....1860.

HERMAN & CO., NORFOLK, VA., Wholesale Dealers in *BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER*, and everything else found in an extensive Shoe Establishment. Sep. 15.

3000 PACKAGES BOOTS, SHOES, &c., just received from the hands of manufacturers and for SALE at 5 per cent. less than Northern prices—Nos. 38 & 40 Iron Front, Market Square, *NORFOLK, VA.*
Sep. 15. HERMAN & CO.

M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, No. 3 & 5 Main street, and No. 51 Bank street, Norfolk, Va., Importers and Dealers in *DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS*, Window Glass, Seeds, Spices, Segars, Soaps, Perfumery, &c., &c. Our stock will always be large and select, and buying from first hands, and to a great extent for cash, and at the proper time, we can give assurance of the excellence of our Goods, and can sell at the Lowest Market Rates. M. A. & C. A. SANTOS.
Sept. 1.—1y.

R. G. STAPLES, CARD-WRITER, Portsmouth, Va., solicits orders. Cards containing two lines or less written and forwarded, prepaid for $1 50 per pack; cards of more than two lines $2 00 per pack, prepaid to the address of those ordering. tf

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Va., are prepared to receive and dispose of advantageously any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience together with every facility and ability, enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for and refer to among others: P. C. Cameron, W. J. Bingham, Orange; Hon. T. Ruffin, J. Newlin & Sons, Alamance; J. H. Houghton, Chatham; White & Cameron, C. Phifer & Co., Concord; C. F. Fisher, Salisbury; E. G. Reade, Person; W. J. Holmes, Rowan. Authorized agents for THE TIMES, to receive subscriptions, etc. 6-1y

KING & TOY, *Wholesale Druggists*, NORFOLK, VA., offer to Druggists and General Dealers, the largest stock and best assortment in the South, of *Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, Dyestuffs*, patent medicines, &c., at New York wholesale prices, for cash.
Sept. 1—1y.

W. T. WALKE.....F. A. WALKE, M. D.....W. B. GOODWIN.

WALKE & CO., Importers and Jobbers of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, and Druggists' Fancy Goods, *NORFOLK, VA.* Sept. 1—1y.

Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S.....J. F. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 6-1y

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. 105-tf

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111-1y

LEVI M. SCOTT.....WILLIAM L. SCOTT.

SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensborough, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner. jan 21-1y

$100 PER MONTH!—Any young man can make One Hundred Dollars in one month, with Tools for cutting Stencil Plates for marking clothes, books, &c.; which tools I will furnish for $10 Try it. All money at my risk, if registered. Address, JUSTIN S. CRESSY,
may19—6m Drawer 23, Hillsdale, Michigan.